

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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SONODA TELEVISION INTERVIEW ON FRC TREATY CONCLUSION

OW160531 Tokyo JOAK Television in Japanese 2240 GMT 13 Aug 78 OW

[Interview with Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda by Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) political reporter Asano at NHK studio on 14 August]

[Excerpts] It may be difficult for you to correctly predict the time of the expected visit to Japan by Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping because it will very much depend on when an extraordinary Diet session will open in Japan. Do you think it is possible for him to visit Japan in time for the sixth anniversary of the normalization of relations between Japan and China on 29 September?

[Answer] My view is that his visit could probably be realized some time in October. The vice chairman appears to be very charming. With much humor, he repeatedly asked me when he could visit Japan and whether his visit could be realized when the chrysanthemum blooms or around the time when all leaves turn red. I said that October will probably be the most convenient month.

He looked very well. He has a clear skin. Indeed, I could see no spot on his hands. Whenever he saw me at a loss for an answer during our frank talks, he quickly changed topics by, for example, asking my age. When told of my age, he laughed and said: You are my junior by as many as 10 years. I felt he is a really charming person.

[Question] I believe that is why late Premier Chou En-lai thought of him as his most appropriate successor.

[Answer] I agree with you. He is also very honest. When I asked him how he spent a day while imprisoned, he said: I was harshly attacked and criticized but not imprisoned, thanks to Chairman Mao's patronage. I was confined in a room and engaged in labor for 2 hours a day. [Passage indistinct] When I asked if he read books at night, he said yes.

[Question] Mr Minister, please let me ask about the contents of the signed treaty. I believe that Japan's assertion for the so-called third country clause has generally been reflected in Article 4. However, my general impression is that the initial stage of the treaty negotiations was unfavorable to Japan and your last efforts in Peking just made it possible to produce an equitable treaty. Do you agree?

[Answer] While negotiating in Peking, I thought that neither of the two parties should give major concern to producing a treaty more favorable to its own side. Let me explain this. The vice chairman, and both Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Foreign Minister Huang Qua, said: "In the past 100 years there were sad things, but let bygones be bygones. We will not raise them again." I knew that they were referring to past wars. My reply was: "Indeed there were sad things, but a look at the history of Japan-China relations for the past thousands of years would reveal that there were ups and downs, with the stronger one each time threatening, influencing, violating and intimidating the other side."

In the past, the two countries, regarding each other as a threat, would try to prevent the other from becoming prosperous. We are in a new era now and we cannot have that concept. There have been many problems--all monetary and trifling from the viewpoint of thousands of years of history--between the two countries. From now on, in their mutual relations the two countries should try to help each other prosper, thereby achieving prosperity for each as a result of such help and also promoting peace.

Thus, while negotiating in Peking, I believed that with all this in mind both sides should discuss and agree on what is the best way for Japan and China to take in the interest of Asia and the world. I believed that in this effort both sides should not be concerned with which side should make more concessions.

[Question] I see. You mean that the treaty is the reflection of this agreement on the best way for Japan and China to take in the interest of Asia and the world. In other words, this agreement was reflected in the hegemony clause in Article 2 and its further specification--the third country clause--in Article 4. All in all, you mean that the treaty is a code which asks both Japan and China not to seek hegemony and strive to promote peace and prosperity in Asia?

[Answer] That is right. Let me talk about Article 4. This excellently-worded article was designed to dispel popular misgivings at home and abroad. I believe you have heard that during the recent negotiations the Chinese side never mentioned the Soviet Union despite its repeated emphasis on the utmost importance of the third country clause. As for me, I stressed that I was and am opposed to hegemonism. I said: "Japan would cut off economic aid to Vietnam if it were to renounce its policy of independence. This shows Japan's determination to fight against hegemonism. However, this treaty's primary concern should be our own behavior, not that of any other country."

[Question] You really hit the heart of the subject when you said that.

[Answer] After I made this remark, the three Chinese leaders all repeatedly said that China would never seek hegemonism. I told them that their determination should be demonstrated by actions, and that Japan would also endorse its resolve not to revive militarism by its own actions. I stressed that when Japan and China acknowledge this point, all other Asian countries will feel relieved and seek prosperity with a sense of security. I believe that the emphasis on this point represented the uniqueness of our recent negotiations.

[Question] Mr Minister, I would like for you to comment briefly on your Peking discussions on the Sino-Soviet alliance and the Senkaku issue. You said earlier that your impression from the talks with the Chinese leaders was that China would take steps to terminate the Sino-Soviet pact. Was it only an impression or did they make more definite remarks about the pact?

[Answer] They said that the Sino-Soviet alliance is virtually null and void. Therefore, China would have to make notification of its denunciation next year in accordance with the requirement for a 1-year advance notice. They also said that they will properly handle this issue next year. However, I feel that it is not proper for me to make precise statements about another's affairs without reservations. That is why, with some reserve, I have said that "I got a strong impression."

[Question] Now could you tell me about your Peking discussions on the Senkaku issue?

[Answer] I was extremely nervous about bringing up this issue. In my opinion, the background of the Senkaku dispute is quite different from the Takeshima and northern territorial issues. The Senkaku islands are actually under Japanese control and their possession by Japan has been approved internationally, but Taiwan and Peking suddenly contended that they belonged to them. Under these circumstances, I felt that if I brought up the issue during those formal negotiations that it would really develop into a formal dispute with both sides making formal claims that the islands are theirs.

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[Question] That kind of development would certainly harm Japanese interests.

[Answer] That is right. Once the issue becomes a formal dispute, China will ask for a negotiated settlement. [words indistinct] Thus, I found myself in a very painful position. Luckily the atmosphere was very congenial in my talks with Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping. I really thank heaven for that. I was able to smoothly explain Japan's position. I told Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping that Japan does not want a recurrence of a similar incident in the Senkaku waters. The vice chairman responded by saying that a similar incident would not happen again. I heaved a sigh of relief as the vice chairman, after listening to my explanation, did not express opposition to Japan's position. Fearing further talk on the same issue, I hurriedly asked him, "Vice Chairman, let's drop this issue now."

[Question] When you visited Moscow in January, you talked about Japan's difficult position--of being hammered and squeezed from both sides [the Soviet Union and China]. I agree with you. But now that Japan has settled its affairs with one of those two countries, what do you think our major diplomatic tasks will be in the future?

[Answer] Our first task concerns our relations with the Soviet Union. We will try to explain the content of the treaty [words indistinct]. However, I have no intention of sending a special envoy to the Soviet Union to explain that the treaty concluded between China and Japan is not directed against the Soviet Union. This kind of step represents a "please-everyone" policy which will not benefit Japan at all. However, Japan and the Soviet Union have various interests in common. Therefore, I believe that Japan should make every efforts to develop its diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Our second task is to further advance relations between Japan and China based on the newly-concluded friendship treaty. This treaty signifies just the start of our mutual efforts, not the end. Through conclusion of this treaty I have just built a bridge between China and Japan. Minister of International Trade and Industry Komoto will be the first man to cross this bridge to discuss how to promote relations between Japan and China even further. An even greater task concerns our relations with the ASEAN. I hope to revisit the ASEAN nations as soon as possible in order to study how Japan's ties with ASEAN should be oriented on the basis of our new Japanese-Chinese relations.

PRC, ROC SCIENTISTS TO ATTEND TOKYO HIGH-ENERGY PHYSICS MEETING

CW16C129Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0024 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Aug (KYODO)--In an unusual development, Chinese and Taiwanese scientists will attend the same meeting in Tokyo this month. China usually boycotts international meetings attended by Taiwan.

The 10th International Conference on High-Energy Physics will open August 23 with the support of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (IUPAP). The Chinese delegation attending the conference for the first time will comprise five scientists, including leading elementary particle physicist Chu Hung-yuan, the Japanese organizing committee said. Three scientists from Taiwan, a member of IUPAP, are also scheduled to attend the conference, it said.

Officials of the Chinese Embassy here said there is no problem in sending the Chinese delegation to the conference because the Taiwanese will attend it privately. China's participation in the conference appears to reflect Peking's efforts for scientific modernization being promoted under the leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng since last spring.

Researchers in various countries had sought the participation of China, a non-member of IUPAP. A Nobel-laureate American physicist of Chinese descent, Yang Chen-ning, has frequently visited Peking to ask for China's participation, sources here said. This is the first IUPAP in Asia.

COOPERATION EXTENDED FOR CHINESE RAILWAY MODERNIZATION

OW151403Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1222 GMT 15 Aug 78 CW

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Aug (KYODO)--The government Tuesday decided to extend technological cooperation for China's railway modernization program through an agreement to be concluded with Peking at an early date, possibly before the end of the next month.

According to the Foreign Ministry, Peking had requested such Japanese cooperation last September through diplomatic channels, and government-level talks have since been in progress for conclusion of such an agreement. Last Saturday's signing in Peking of the Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship has naturally given a boost to the talks for the agreement.

Under its current 10-year national economic redevelopment plan (1976-1985), China has programmed doubling of its overall railway transportation capacity in a matter of three years, reportedly starting in 1979. The ambitious plan calls for alternating-current electrification of China's entire trunk railway lines converging on Peking, introduction of diesel-engine trains and other modernization of all other lines.

The plan had been explained in detail by Vice Premier Ku Mu and Railways Minister Tuan Chun-i to a Japanese National Railways (JNR) goodwill mission, led by JNR President Fumio Takagi, when the team visited China July 17-28. The mission went to China to offer JNR consultation service for China's railway modernization efforts. The plan as explained, however, has proved so large-scaled that JNR has turned over the matter to the Foreign Ministry. The Tokyo-Peking talks have followed. The ministry will officially define Japan's prospective assistance as "an interchange of railway technology" between Japan and China, instead of Japan's usual bilateral technological assistance to a developing nation. This will be done in deference to Peking's policy not to accept any foreign governmental aid of any kind but only private-level cooperation.

The ministry thinks it will be possible for the Japanese Government, under legislation concerning international economic cooperation, to extend such special kind of technological cooperation--involving the sending of technological instructors or consultants--if such cooperation is officially identifiable as a legally-required "project."

A necessary promise from Peking to supply various data on the current condition of China's railway system has also been obtained. Massive exports of Japanese railway equipment are expected by local observers if the cooperation gets well under way.

COMPANIES RECEIVE MICROBUS ORDERS FROM PRC

OW151413Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT 15 Aug 78 CW

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Aug (KYODO)--The Chinese Government, which has initiated a policy of expanding its tourist industry, has put in large orders with Japanese automobile manufacturers for microbuses, it was learned Tuesday.

Toyota also reported that since the beginning of this year it has received orders for more than 500 tourist microbuses, while Hino Motors and other manufacturers have obtained orders for 100 or more such cars to the Chinese. In previous years the Chinese purchased an average of only 20 microbuses a year.

Industry officials said the possibility of becoming the first large-scale export industry to be opened in China after the recent signing of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. Toyota said that it received orders for 270 vehicles in May and 160 vehicles this month. The microbuses all seat 31 passengers and are equipped with air-conditioning. One vehicle sells for yen 2.5 million, for a total transaction of yen 1.7 billion.

The Japanese manufacturers said that the large orders for buses reflect China's recent decision to liberalize travel restrictions for foreigners in order to obtain a new source of foreign currency. The number of Japanese tourists going to China, rising sharply since the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1972, is expected to hit 30,000 this year. Next year, spurred on by the peace treaty, as many as 50,000 Japanese are expected to visit China. In addition, China is planning to increase the number of sightseeing spots open to foreign tourists from the present 20 to 50. Travelers visiting these new spots will thus be transported in the new Japanese microbuses.

Yoshiaki Kato, president of Toyota Motor Sales Co, said that the Chinese were given significant discounts on the buses, so profits from the export were negligible. He indicated that the Japanese auto-makers have had to sell the microbuses at low cost as a result of negotiations for the export of large truck plants and other major export projects.

MEETING WITH INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Talks With Sonoda

010107/Tokyo KYD0 in English 0027 GMT 16 Aug 78 GW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 16 Aug (KYD0)--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda told his Indian counterpart Atal Bihari Vajpayee here Tuesday that future Japan-Soviet economic cooperation should not and will not be adversely affected by the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty concluded in Peking last week.

Meeting Sonoda at the Japanese Ministry for a Japan-India foreign ministerial consultation, Vajpayee asked him about future Japan-Soviet economic ties, noting that the Japan-China treaty contains the no-hegemony clause which the Soviet Union says is an anti-Moscow plot.

Sonoda told the Indian external affairs minister that the treaty should not be considered a short-term alliance between Japan and China. The treaty is designed to last for generations for the development of peace and friendship between the two countries he said.

Exchanging views on international affairs, Vajpayee told Sonoda that India and the Soviet Union have different foreign policies but are in agreement to contribute together to world peace. Vajpayee, who plans to visit China in October, also said that the relations between India and China are good sometimes and bad at other times. India is ready, however, to solve any problems with China through talks, he said.

He said that India's basic foreign policy calls for the promotion of better relations with its neighboring countries, particularly in the field of economic cooperation. India's nonalignment policy calls for the rejection of political or ideological hegemony by any country, he also explained.

Explaining Japan's foreign policy, Sonoda said the nation sought better relations with the entire Asian continent and that its extended cooperation would help develop peace, hoping for an early peaceful solution of the current conflict between these countries.

Sonoda and Vajpayee are scheduled to hold another round of talks Wednesday to discuss bilateral matters.

Courtesy Call on Fukuda

OW160549Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0344 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Aug (KYODO)--Visiting Indian External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda at the prime minister's official residence Wednesday morning. He exchanged views with Fukuda on problems related to Japan and India for some 30 minutes.

Vajpayee, who arrived in Tokyo Monday, held his first round of consultation with Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda Tuesday. The second and last round of the foreign ministers' consultation is scheduled for Wednesday afternoon.

Fukuda told Vajpayee that friendly relations between Japan and India were essential to lasting peace in Asia. He also said friendly ties between the two nations have been remarkably promoted since Indian Premier Morarji Desai assumed his post in March 1977. Fukuda also said he spoke for the interest of Asia's developing countries at the seven-nation Bonn summit last month.

Vajpayee expressed thanks for Japan's economic assistance to India. He also appreciated Fukuda's promise at Bonn to double Japan's official development assistance to developing nations in three years. He said his government would exert efforts to expand the purchasing power of India's farmers by making effective use of Japan's increased economic assistance in the years to come. The Indian foreign minister also said his country welcomed the further development and unity of the five-state Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). He said India hoped to establish multi-lateral economic relations with ASEAN.

Fukuda extended an official invitation to Indian Premier Desai to visit Japan. He also promised Vajpayee that he will visit India at some appropriate time in the future. Desai has invited Fukuda to visit India.

The meeting was attended by Japanese Ambassador to India Masao Kanazawa and Yosuke Nakae, director general of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry. Indian Ambassador Avtar Singh and Vice Foreign Minister M.A. Vellodi were also present.

LIBYA'S JALLUD LEAVES TOKYO FOR PAKISTAN 15 AUGUST

OW151357Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1030 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 15 Aug (AFP)--Libyan Vice President [as received] Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud left here this morning for Pakistan after making a brief overnight stopover following his four-day visit to North Korea, the Foreign Ministry announced.

The ministry said the Libyan vice president did not meet with Japanese Government officials during his overnight stay in Tokyo. Major Jallud and his delegation arrived at Haneda Airport in Tokyo yesterday evening on an unofficial visit.

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LDP AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL REPORTS - N TALKS IN U.S.

OWI60531Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Aug (KYODO)--The United States will continue to ask Japan to reduce trade barriers against U.S. agricultural products so long as the trade balance between the two countries remains in Japan's favor, a senior member of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party said Tuesday in a report on his recent visit to the U.S. Reporting to Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Ichiro Nakagawa, Tokutaro Higaki, chairman of the LDP's Agricultural Policy Research Council, said U.S. requests for Japan to increase imports of U.S. farm products were much stronger than expected.

Higaki visited the U.S. for two weeks as head of an LDP mission to make preparations for the Tokyo round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations to be held in Washington early next month between officials of the two governments. Nakagawa and Nobuhiko Ushiba, external economic affairs minister, are scheduled to participate in the trade talks.

Higaki, briefing Nakagawa on his talks with U.S. Government and congressional leaders, said they were strongly urging Japan for higher import quotas for U.S. beef and citrus fruit.

KOMOTO EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER DECLINE IN EXPORT VOLUME

OWI51211Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1028 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Aug (KYODO)--International Trade and Industry Minister Toshio Komoto, expressing concern over the nation's dwindling export volume, urged Tuesday efforts to boost the level of demand in the whole economy.

Speaking at a press conference after the day's cabinet meeting, Komoto voiced skepticism about a moderate expansion in domestic demand reportedly being advocated by other government agencies. Komoto warned against optimism about the effects of sagging exports on the economy and reiterated the need for a strongly reflationary supplementary budget.

According to official customs-cleared trade figures, announced Monday, Japan's exports dropped 3 percent in volume last month, compared with the level of July 1977, the largest decline since the government began compiling figures for export volume in the present form in 1975.

"A 10 percent drop in export volume at an annual rate would mean a 2 trillion cut in industrial production," Komoto said. He warned that a slump in exports, coupled with higher yen-induced deflationary effects, would plunge the business community into "economic chaos."

There was talk the government is divided over planned fiscal measures to raise the scale of domestic demand, with the Finance Ministry opting for a moderate yen 1 trillion-plus increase and Komoto arguing the need to expand the level of demand by yen 3.5 trillion in terms of gross national product. At current foreign exchange rates, yen 1 trillion means roughly dollar 5.5 billion. The Economic Planning Agency and other government offices are leaning in favor of a demand expansion of more than yen 2 trillion.

Komoto also stressed the need for measures to help stabilize foreign exchange rates as part of efforts to prop up declining business fixed investments on expansion programs--a major factor in demand expansion. The electric power industry is stepping up its investments in new plant and equipment by yen 600 billion to yen 4.2 trillion, Komoto said, adding, however, that increased spending by utility firms alone was far from enough to cover the drop in business fixed investments by other industries.

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LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCES CONTINUE

Soviet Embassy Marks Event

SK160411Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 16 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Aug (KCNA)--B.K. Pimenov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, on August 15 arranged a cocktail party and film show at his embassy on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the August 15 liberation.

Invited there were Yi Chong-mok, Yi Hwa-son, O Mun-han, Chi Chang-ik and other personages concerned. B.K. Pimenov and Yi Chong-mok made speeches at the cocktail party.

The attendants of the cocktail party toasted the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union, the good health and long life of the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The attendants saw a Soviet film.

Korea-Soviet Society Film Show

SK152305Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 15 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Aug (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society on August 14 gave a film reception at the Chollima House of Culture on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the August 15 liberation.

Present there together with working people in the city were O Mun-han, Chi Chang-ik and other personages concerned. B.K. Pimenov, charge d'affaires ad interim, and staffers, of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang were invited there. The attendants appreciated a Soviet Film.

Soviet Friendship Meeting at Farm

SK152306Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055 GMT 15 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Aug (KCNA)--A friendship gathering was held on August 14 on the Korea-Soviet Friendship Kochang Cooperative Farm on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the August 15 liberation.

Attending the gathering together with functionaries of the arm were personages concerned and B.K. Pimenov, charge d'affaires ad interim, and staff members, of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

The attendants had conversations in a friendly atmosphere. Prior to the gathering, the guests walked round the fields of the cooperative farm.

Wreaths Laid at Liberation Monument

SK160506Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 16 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Aug (KCNA)--On the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the August 15 liberation a wreath in the joint name of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, wreaths in the name of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of External

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Economic Affairs, the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, a wreath in the joint name of the central committees of the General Federation of Trade Unions, the League of Socialist Working Youth, the Union of Agricultural Working People and the Democratic Women's Union and a wreath in the joint name of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative Committee were laid before the liberation obelisk on the Moranbong Hill on August 15. Honour guards were standing at the obelisk.

Present on the occasion were Kim Yong-chae, Yi Chong-mok, Pak Chung-kuk, Yi Hwa-son, Yi Song-nok, Yi Mu-kyom, O Mun-han, Chi Chang-ik and other personages concerned. After laying the wreaths before the liberation obelisk, the attendants observed a moment's silence.

The Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang also laid a wreath before the liberation obelisk. Present on the occasion were B.K. Pimenov, charge d'affaires ad interim, and staff members, of the Soviet Embassy and Soviet guests staying in our country.

FURTHER REPORT ON NODONG SINMUN CHARGING U.S. PREPARING FOR WAR

JK16-5-7Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 16 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Aug (KCNA)--Commenting on a plan of the U.S. Defence Department to establish a system of air logistic support to U.S. forces in South Korea, which was made public in a report submitted recently to the U.S. Congress, papers here August 15 say that this is a system of war material supply for ensuring mobile offensive operations of U.S. forces to be sent to the Korean front.

A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN notes: To apply the system of emergency logistic support to the U.S. forces in South Korea indicates that preparations are being stepped up for their mobile combat action. It says:

All actions of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea today are geared to the preparations for a "surprise attack" and "short-term heavy strike" on the northern half of the republic.

It is an open secret that the United States has drawn up an "emergency dispatch plan" for sending huge U.S. forces to the Korean front and is forming a "highly mobile strike force" with 5-8 divisions. It openly announced that "in case of emergency," the U.S. air and ground forces would be dispatched to the Korean front that very day and the naval force be sent within a few days to participate in battle. The air logistic support system planned by the U.S. Defence Department is a system of swift supply of war materials for ensuring mobile offensive operations of these units to be sent to the Korean front. It is a move to increase the capacity of prosecuting a war of aggression.

The commentary further says: This plan of U.S. imperialists proves with increasing clarity that the "program of troop pullout" from South Korea advertised by them is nothing but a crafty and vicious trick. How can their talk about the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea be compatible with such war preparations as the establishment of the system of air logistic support to the U.S. forces in South Korea, the shipment and stockpiling there of huge quantities of modern weapons and ammunition, the stepping up of a plan for "emergency dispatch of a mobile strike force" and the building of more U.S. military bases and the construction of new barracks in South Korea? The war preparations hastened by the United States in South Korea show that the U.S. imperialists' "troop pullout program" is no more than an empty talk.

In conclusion the commentary stresses: The new war preparations of the U.S. imperialists pose a threat to peace in Korea and Asia and lay a greater obstacle in the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of our country. This is an unpardonable criminal act of aggression against the Korean people. The United States must discontinue its war preparations at once and completely withdraw its troops and weapons from South Korea.

ARMY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO PRC

SK1607409Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 16 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Peking 15 Aug (KCNA)--The friendship visiting group of the Korean People's Army headed by Lieutenant General O Kuk-yol concluded its visit to China on August 15.

Hsu Hsiang-chien, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of National Defence, on August 14 met in Peking Lieutenant General O Kuk-yol head of the friendship visiting group of the Korean People's Army.

During its stay in China the group went to Chairman Mao Memorial Hall and paid homage to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The group visited the Peking unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the North China Sea Fleet and toured Shanghai, Shenyang and Luta.

It was invited to see the opera "Liu Hu-lan" performed by the opera troupe of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The DPRK ambassador to China arranged a banquet on August 14 in connection with the visit of the group to China. Invited to the banquet were Su Yu, leading member of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-minister of National Defence, and leading members of departments concerned.

The head of the visiting group and Yang Yung, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, made speeches at the banquet.

The attendants of the banquet toasted the good health and long life of the great leader of our people and a close friend of the Chinese people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of the wise leader of the Chinese people and a close friend of the Korean people Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Delegation Returns

SK160410Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 16 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Aug (KCNA)--The friendship visiting group of the Korean People's Army headed by Lieutenant General O Kuk-yol returned home by air on August 15 after visiting China.

It was met at the airport by Kim Kwang-chin, Pak Chung-kuk, Hwang Chol-san and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army. Lu Chih-hsien, ambassador, and Tie Lei, military attache, of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang were also present at the airport.

MALE GOVERNMENT DELEGATION DEPARTS 15 AUGUST

SK160512Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 16 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Aug (KCNA)--The government delegation of the Republic of Mali headed by Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, left Pyongyang on August 15 by air after visiting our country at the invitation of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. During its stay in our country the delegation visited various places in Pyongyang and Kangwon Province.

NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG

SK160517Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 16 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Aug (KCNA)--Paul Macinescu, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Romanian Socialist Republic to our country, arrived in Pyongyang on August 15 by air.

DECLARATION OF ROK ANTI GOVERNMENT GROUPS REPORTED

SK161113Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 16 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Aug (KCNA)--The August 1 issue of MINJOK SINBO, a paper of compatriots in Japan under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan"), carried a "Peoples Declaration for Democracy" clarifying the future fighting goal of the "Peoples Union for Democracy," a mass anti-fascist fighting organization embracing personages of various circles of South Korea, which was made public by this organization on July 10, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The declaration was signed by 12 organizations--"Council of Movement for Human Rights in South Korea," "South Korean Catholic Priests Group for Defending Justice," "Social Missionary Council of South Korean Churches," "Council of Literary Men for Freedom," "Council of Dismissed Professors," "Committee of Democratic Youth for Human Rights," "Tonga Committee of Struggle for Defending Freedom of the Press," "Choson Committee of Struggle for Defending Freedom of the Press," "Council of Detainees for Restoration of Democracy," "Council of Families of Conscientious Prisoners," "National Committee for Human Rights of Workers" and "National Committee for Human Rights of Peasants"--and hundreds of personages of various strata.

The "Peoples Declaration for Democracy" made clear the following six-point future fighting goal:

1. We unite ourselves as one in the nation-saving struggle against dictatorship and for democracy.

The modernization of the country should be based on the fundamental principle of democracy that sovereignty resides in the people, the repressive system and its institutional apparatus can be smashed only through the struggle of the democratic-minded people. We will realize a great union of the people against dictatorship and for democracy from the basic stand that we will build our own democracy by our own efforts.

2. We will wage a movement against the corrupt and privileged and for guaranteeing the people's life.

Seriously threatened is the right to existence of the people groaning under the economic order of the corrupt privileged--especially the right to existence of the workers, peasants, urban paupers and salary earners. We believe that the three rights of labour should be restored to the workers and the agricultural association returned to the peasants.

3. We will build an anti-comprador, independent national economy.

The comprador economic order dependent upon the outside forces should be abolished. Genuine independence can be achieved only by building an independent national economy; the political and institutional apparatus for reducing our workers to slaves of foreign national capital should be rooted up. The theory of the establishment of a state on export, based on the extortion of the workers, should be abolished or revised and the rights of workers abroad who are exploited for the accumulation of the health of the few be guaranteed to the maximum.

4. We strive for unification, the desire of the nation.

The present regime, which has used the question of unification, the desire of the nation, as an instrument for its strengthening and permanent rule, is not able nor entitled to deal with the unification question. We are aware that spurious propaganda the present regime is conducting externally, while internally creating a war atmosphere intentionally and branding the critical forces as socalled "communists," is one more deception. To approach unification, the desire of the nation, the masses of the people should become the master.

5. We will realize democracy, the national press and education. [as received]

6. We will conduct diplomacy that confirms the dignity of the country and the nation.

We categorically reject an agitational call for independence designed to cover up injustice. We are clearly aware that collusion with the neo-colonialist forces is the principal factor detrimental to the dignity of the country and the nation. The most straight way to enhance the dignity of the nation in the Third World is to overthrow the dictatorship, realize democracy and achieve the great unity of the divided nation.

The declaration also clarified the following immediate fighting goal:

1) We will destroy the present so-called yusin system, the direct and biggest obstacle to the struggle for democracy, nation and the people's life--our goal.

2) We fully support the humanity of the workers and peasants groaning under the whip of the dictatorial power and extortion by the few corrupt privileged and fight for defending the rights of the workers and peasants and ensuring their right to existence.

3) Today's dark situation is attributable also to the seizure of the press by the power. We will make all our efforts to win freedom of the press.

4) We fight for the release of all political prisoners who are imprisoned by the present regime with its political retaliatory egoism, no matter when and under what charges, and for the restoration of their rights.

REUNIFICATION COMMITTEE SCORES ROK SCANDAL

SK111110Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 11 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Aug (KCNA)--The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on August 10 issued its information No 72 concerning the recent abominable crime of a "national assemblyman" belonging to the "Democratic Republican Party," a confidential lackey of traitor Pak Chong-hui, in making sport of young high school girls.

This is an unpardonable scandalous act violating human morality and ethics and a barbarity which would make even a beast blush for shame, it says. Noting that the South Korea political and public circles and people of all strata are denouncing this disgusting crime as "a thrice-cursed, deplorable act" and demanding the clarification of its truth and a stern punishment of the criminal, the information continues: But the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are zealously defending this depraved wretch and trying to dismiss the case by making him tender a "resignation as an assemblyman" or a "report of his secession from the party." This is because the case is a product of the anti-popular treacherous rule of traitor Pak Chong-hui and an outcome of his own corruption.

The information recalls that traitor Pak Chong-hui has offered South Korean women to foreign aggressors as sex playthings after proclaiming kisaeng tourism a "state policy" and himself enacted such scandals known to the world as the "case of murder of Mrs. Chong," "case of the rape of a maid" and the "case of illicit intimacy with Yun Chong-hui," to place himself under a fierce fire from public opinion at home and abroad. It stresses: If traitor Pak Chong-hui is left alone, who is steeped in corruption, not interested in the least in the solution of the reunification question, the cause of national reunification, the cherished desire of the nation, cannot be accomplished and an endless string of scandals cannot be brought to an end.

MINJU CHOSON RIDICULES ROK ANTICORRUPTION PLANS

SK122312Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1615 GMT 12 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Aug (KCNA)--The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique announced that "self-inspection" would be conducted at every ministry and department of the puppet administration to prevent corruption of "officials." Denouncing this ridiculous burlesque, a signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON today says: It is unbecoming of those engrossed in all manner of irregularities to talk about "self-inspection." This is a foolish trick of those frightened by the evermore vehement public denunciation of their misconduct.

The commentary goes on: The ringleader and mastermind of a countless number of earlier scandals and recent scandals, such as the "preferential apartment allotment scandal," "forgery of certificates of teacher's qualification" and "girl students scandal" is none other than traitor Pak Chong-hui.

This is borne out by the fact that traitor Pak Chong-hui, high-ranking officials of the puppet central organs and privileged circles have never kept their hands clean from the scandals brought to light one after another in South Korea.

It is also proved by the fact that despite "administrative reform" and "liquidation of irregularities" much vaunted by traitor Pak Chong-hui, whenever an opportunity arose, scandals are unending in South Korea.

This is why the people, outraged by the unending scandals in South Korea, direct their hatred and resentment against the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, and ever more resolutely demand traitor Pak Chong-hui bear responsibility for social vice and step down from "power."

Much upset by this, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique try to make it appear as if they were interested in liquidating corruption and thus cover up their crimes, delude public opinion and dampen the anti-government sentiments of the people.

Their talk about "self-inspection" of puppet "government" officials is a trick to make believe to do something for preventing corruption, shift the responsibility for it onto a few puppet officials, advertise their "innocence" and hush up various scandals.

With no trick, however, can the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique veil their crimes or fool the people. Corruption and irregularities cannot be liquidated by accusing and sacking a few officials alone while leaving the root cause of social vice intact, the commentary remarks, it says: He who must be put to "self-inspection" and severely punished before anyone else for irregularities is traitor Pak Chong-hui.

If corruption is to be got rid of in South Korea, traitor Pak Chong-hui, its ring-leader, must be expelled from the puppet regime and its corrupt and ailing social system be abolished.

ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL FETES CHONGNYON EDUCATION WORKERS

SK121202Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100 GMT 12 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Aug (KCNA)--The Administration Council on August 11 arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture in honour of the sixth delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan on a visit to the socialist homeland.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation headed by Kim Chong-min, principal of the Kobe Korean High School. Present on the occasion were Comrade Chong Chun-ki, and Yi Hui-chong, Kim In-son, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned.

Speaking first at the banquet, Yi Hui-chong noted: The people in the homeland are heartily rejoiced over the fact that the educational workers of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) are bringing up all Korean children in Japan to be successors to the Korean revolution boundlessly faithful to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song by firmly establishing chuche in the education of the rising generation and thoroughly embodying the basic principles of socialist pedagogy, upholding the great educational idea of the respected and beloved leader.

Kim Chong-min spoke next. He stressed that they would prepare Korean school children and youth in Japan as revolutionaries of chuche-type loyal to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song by thoroughly carrying out "theses on socialist education" put forward by him and devote their all to the struggle for accelerating the country's reunification.

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D 5

NORTH KOREA

The attendants of the banquet raised a toast, heartily wishing good health and a long life to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song for the reunification of the country and the prosperity of the nation. The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments.

YEARLY GROWTH OF BUDGETARY INCOME REPORTED

SK161047Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 16 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Aug (KCNA)--The budgetary income is sharply increasing in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea along with the development of her independent national economy at an uninterrupted, high tempo.

The state budgetary revenue of our country in 1960 grew nearly 10 times as against 1949, the year following the founding of the DPRK. This was an increase of 123 times above 1946.

This sharp increment was attained despite the 3-year Fatherland Liberation War and two periods of rehabilitation and construction.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a powerful, independent and modern national economy has been built in our country. All manpower and natural resources of the country are turned to best account, with the result that production is making continued development at a high tempo and the nation's finance is steadily growing.

In 1977, compared with 1970, the state budgetary revenue grew more than 2.2 times. This year's state budgetary revenue and expenditure are scaled at 15,293.2 million won, an increase of 10.9 percent in revenue and 14.6 percent in expenditure above last year.

As the taxation has been completely abolished, the only source of our budgetary income is the socialist economy.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON KIM IL-SONG'S RECEPTION OF PDRY ENVOY

The following correction should be made to the item published as "Kim Il-song Receives PDRY Special Envoy" on page D 5 of the 11 August DAILY REPORT:

First paragraph, penultimate line ...occasion were Comrade Chong Chun-ki and personage concerned...

URGENT

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GHANA--Pyongyang, 9 Aug--Choe U-chin, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Ghana, August 4 presented his credentials to F.W.K. Akuffo, head of state and chairman of the Supreme Military Council of Ghana, according to a report from Accra. The ambassador courteously conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the chairman. The chairman expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards of the great leader and asked the ambassador to convey his best wishes for peace, progress and prosperity of the DPRK to His Excellency President Kim Il-song. Referring to the problem of Korean reunification, the chairman sincerely hoped that it would be achieved in a peaceful way. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present there were the commissioner for foreign affairs and other personages concerned of Ghana and staffers of the DPRK embassy. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 9 Aug 78 SK]

ENVOYS TO INVITE NORTH KOREANS TO LIBERATION DAY OBSERVANCES

BK160321Y Seoul Haptong in English 0240 GMT 16 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Seoul, 16 Aug (HAPTONG)--The Government was known today to have instructed its diplomatic missions in 38 foreign countries where North Korea maintains diplomatic personnel to designate the Korean National Liberation Day as a day for "the restoration of the Korean people's homogeneity" and hold anniversary ceremonies with North Korean embassy staffers. Korea observed the 33rd anniversary of its liberation from the Japanese colonial rule on August 15.

Confirming the government instruction, sources at the Foreign Ministry said today that overseas diplomatic mission chiefs had invited North Korean diplomats to anniversary receptions and other related meetings. But the North Koreans' reaction was largely negative, the ministry sources said.

Saying that the historical significance of the National Liberation Day goes beyond the political dimension, the sources told reporters that there is no justifiable reason for North Korea to reject the South Korean proposal.

The negative North Korean reaction to the proposal represents the communist rejection of the entire Korean people's homogeneity, the sources said.

To help create an atmosphere for overseas diplomatic missions to jointly hold anniversary ceremonies with North Koreans, they said, South Korea refrained from making broadcasts critical of the communist regime in Pyongyang for the anniversary day.

ENVOY TO MALAYSIA HOPES FOR DIALOG TO IMPROVE TRADE WITH ASEAN

BK151539Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0855 GMT 15 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 15 Aug (AFP)--The South Korean Ambassador to Malaysia Mr Chon Sang-ch said here today that his country hoped to begin a dialog with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) soon in order to boost the trade and economic relations with countries in the region. He pointed out that at present ASEAN was concentrating on promoting links with industrialized countries for obvious reasons. "We are ready to wait until the time comes" the envoy said.

Speaking at a news conference at his residence here today to mark the republic's 33rd anniversary of liberation from Japanese occupation, the ambassador said South Korea enjoyed very close bilateral ties with ASEAN countries, and "we hope to expand these ties with the organization as a whole" he said.

South Korea fully supported ASEAN and its concept of a zone of peace in this region, the ambassador added.

Touching on relations with Malaysia, the ambassador said there had been a steady increase in the two-way trade in the last few years, with South Korea stepping up her purchases of Malaysian rubber, palm oil, tin, copra, timber and other commodities.

South Korean imports of railway equipment, textiles, steel plates, fertilisers and other items were also increasing, he said.

Last year Malaysian exports to South Korea totalled over \$200 million and imports worth about \$28 million compared to \$180 and \$19 million respectively in 1976. Asked about the imbalance, the ambassador said that although the trade had been very much in favour of Malaysia, "we are not making any noise about it."

HUMAN RIGHTS LEAGUE: JAPAN SHOULD HELP REPATRIATE KOREANS IN SAKHALIN

SK160326Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0251 GMT 16 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 16 Aug (HAPTONG)--The International Human Rights League of Korea Tuesday called on Japan to exert its utmost efforts to help return the Koreans still stranded in Sakhalin after being forcibly taken there during World War II for forced labor in support of Japanese war efforts.

In a statement issued on the 33rd anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japan, the human rights organization said Japan has a clear duty to help repatriate the stranded Koreans from the Soviet-held territory.

"Japan should not abandon those Koreans languishing in the living hell-like Sakhalin and instead should do its very best to help them return to their homeland," the statement said.

There are an estimated 36,000 Koreans in Sakhalin who failed to flee the Soviet territory at the end of the war. About 4,000 of them wish to return to South Korea.

VRPR COMMENTS ON FUKUDA'S PRESS CONFERENCE

SK111357Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party of Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 11 Aug 78 SK

[Unattributed commentary on Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda's "absurd remarks opposing reunification of the Korean Peninsula"]

[Text] On 9 August, in an interview with South Korean reporters, Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda clamored that he wants to meet Pak Chong-hui, that Japan will cooperate with South Korea for its security, that the U.S. troop withdrawal from South Korea should be conducted prudently and so forth. Such absurd remarks by Fukuda are an open expression of the intention to block reunification of the Korean Peninsula and fabricate "two Koreas" by instigating the Pak Chong-hui clique, and thus to realize the wild ambition for reinvasion of South Korea.

Taking part in the U.S. imperialists' scheme to fabricate "two Koreas," the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan and the Japanese reactionary government are actively scheming against the independent and peaceful reunification of our country. The Liberal-Democratic Party and the Japanese reactionary government not only oppose the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, but are also perpetrating all sorts of schemes to internationally legalize the Pak regime and to freeze the division of the North and South, clamoring about "simultaneous entry of the North and South into the United Nations" and "cross-recognition."

Recently, the Japanese reactionary government, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, has been more hellbent to create a so-called international atmosphere to fabricate "two Koreas." This can be well proven by the fact that, referring to the current question of the Korean Peninsula, Fukuda clamored that Japan will keep in step with South Korea for cooperation in South Korean security.

The Japanese reactionary government is also more openly scheming its military reinvasion of South Korea in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' strategy for Asia. Strengthening the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military cooperation system which is led by the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionary government is not only increasing its technical and economic aid for strengthening the military potential of the Pak Chong-hui clique, but is also frequently conducting various types of war exercises simulating a war on the Korean Peninsula by deploying the Japanese Self-Defense Forces in the area close to our country.

These schemes by the Japanese reactionary government are intolerable provocative acts against our people and the world progressive peoples who desire the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

At the press conference, Fukuda also clamored that Japan will help such semi-developed countries as South Korea so as to have it join the ranks of advanced countries. This absurd remark reveals the dark intention of the Japanese reactionary government of subordinating the South Korean economy to the Japanese economy by strengthening its economic infiltration into South Korea and thus further strengthening its reinvasion of South Korea.

Recently, the Japanese reactionaries, who have further stepped up their economic infiltration into South Korea, are even openly talking about a so-called "South Korea-Japan economic cooperation sphere" which is designed to subordinate the South Korean economy to the sphere of the Japanese economy by using the flunkey and traitor Pak Chong-hui as an usher. For this purpose, the Liberal Democratic Party recently dispatched a special envoy to South Korea to have secret meetings on this matter with the traitor Pak Chong-hui, who expressed his willingness to directly consult with Fukuda on this matter. Fukuda's remark that he want to meet with the traitor Pak Chong-hui is aimed at consulting in detail about the plan for "South Korea-Japan economic cooperation."

Because of these schemes by the Japanese reactionary government, today South Korea has become not only a colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists but also has been subordinated to Japan. Thus grave difficulties confront the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

All facts vividly show that without the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and against the Japanese militarists' scheme for reinvasion, the cause of the country's independent and peaceful reunification cannot be realized. The Japanese Government must not run counter to this era of independence. It must give up its criminal ambition for reinvasion of South Korea and stop acts hindering the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN FISHING RIGHTS--Seoul, 11 Aug--South Korea has requested the Australian Government to grant fishing rights for Korean fleets now operating off Australia when it proclaims a 200-mile exclusive economic zone around its coasts, it was learned at the Agriculture-Fisheries Ministry today. Ministry officials said that the request was made when Nam Uk, vice minister of agriculture and fisheries, met with visiting Australian Deputy Minister of Trade and Resources S. Burton yesterday. The Australian deputy minister promised to relay the request to his government, the officials said. Australia is expected to proclaim a 200-mile economic sea zone within this year. During the meeting, the two deputy ministers also exchanged views mainly on ways of promoting mutual cooperation in the fields of agriculture and fishery, the officials said. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0832 GMT 11 Aug 78 SK]

V-PB MARKS 39TH ANNIVERSARY OF BURMESE COMMUNIST PARTY

BK15134 of Voice of the People of Burma [Clandestine] in Burmese to Burma 1200 GMT
15 Aug 78 BK

[Unattributed article: "May the Glory of the Burma Communist Party Shine Forever!"]

[Text] Today is the 39th founding anniversary of the vanguard of the proletariat of Burma--the Burma Communist Party. On this auspicious occasion, all Communist Party members throughout the country, all members of the people's army and all the revolutionary masses, while saluting the martyrs and heroes who have fallen for the revolutionary cause, wholeheartedly hail the distinguished qualities of the BCP.

They determinedly resolve to achieve more successes in fulfilling the liberation tasks and the tasks of the future. They will endeavor to further consolidate and unify the ranks in rallying around the party Central Committee.

The BCP, a requisite for the revolutionary struggle of the Burmese people which was founded in the midst of the struggle, has grown and matured. While grasping Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung Thought as its guideline, the BCP has, in accordance with this scientific truth, adapted to the concrete conditions of Burma to wage the struggle. It is also determinedly carrying out its historic task. The BCP is the leader and the organizer of the people's revolution.

The actual conditions of the struggles waged from the founding of the party to the present are proof that having the party assume leadership is a guarantee for victory. While resolutely struggling against the three enemies--imperialism, bureaucrat capitalism and feudal landlordism--and their representatives, the BCP is also struggling hand in hand with genuine international Marxist-Leninist parties against modern revisionism, headed by the Soviet revisionists.

While correctly practicing patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the BCP has been able to establish militant unity with international Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations, the proletariat and the revolutionary masses. While integrating practice with theory, grasping the mass line and practicing criticism and self-criticism, the BCP has rallied and brought together "distinguished children" who, through an incredible spirit of sacrifice and self-denial and with unparalleled heroism and determination, have overcome--and still are overcoming--all obstacles and hardships. More of them are rallying to the party.

In the interest of the mother party, the people, the revolution and the party line, policies, directives and resolutions, these revolutionary heroes act as models for others to follow. They love the mother party so well, and are like eternal rocks around the party Central Committee. They safeguard and protect intraparty unity as they ("protect their own eyes"). The glorious tradition and the revolutionary style of the BCP have been preserved and have been further glorified with the blood and sweat of thousands of martyr comrades because of the "distinguished children's" spirit of self-sacrifice and their spirit of daring to die, to face hardships and to struggle until the last drop of blood.

On this occasion--the 39th founding anniversary of the BCP, all party members, members of the people's army and the revolutionary masses, while singing the praises of the qualities of the mother party, will continue to carry out their tasks with a firm pledge that they will further glorify the glorious tradition of the party.

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C A M B O D I A

H 1

COMMENTARY WELCOMES SINO-JAPANESE TREATY SIGNING

BK161012Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 Aug 78 BK

[Station commentary: "The China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship Successfully Signed in Peking"]

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his Japanese counterpart Sunao Sonoda on the afternoon of 12 August signed in Peking the treaty of peace and friendship between the PRC and Japan. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council, Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the State Council, and a number of other Chinese leaders took part in the ceremony at which the treaty was signed. Japan's ambassador to the PRC, Shoji Sato, also attended.

The treaty contains five articles and will remain in force for 10 years. It will continue to be in force thereafter unless terminated by either contracting party at the end of the initial 10-year period or at any time thereafter.

The treaty recalls in its preamble the steady development of the bonds of friendship between the governments and peoples of the two countries on the new foundations created with the issuance of the 29 September 1972 joint statement in Peking.

Article I of the treaty states: The contracting parties shall develop durable relations of peace and friendship between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit. The contracting parties affirm that in their mutual relations, all disputes shall be settled by peaceful means without resorting to the use or threat of force.

In Article II the Sino-Japanese treaty declares that neither of the two countries should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region or in any other region and that each of them is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony.

Article III of the treaty deals with the good will of the two countries to endeavor, in a good neighborly and friendly spirit and in conformity with the principles of equality, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit, to further develop relations between them.

Article IV says that the present treaty shall not affect the position of either contracting party regarding its relations with third countries.

This signing of the treaty of peace and friendship between the PRC and Japan is a brilliant success of the foreign policy line advocated by Comrade Chairman Mao Tse-tung and faithfully and consistently pursued by the PRC under the leadership of Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

This is also a victory of the independence-and peace-loving forces and the progressive forces in Japan which have always wanted to establish good relations with neighboring countries on the basis of the principles of equality, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, mutual nonaggression and mutual benefit. This is also a victory of the Asian and Southeast Asian peoples who are faced with the attempts of the major expansionist power and its collaborators, including its pawn Vietnam, to expand and impose their domination in Asia and Southeast Asia within the framework of their world domination strategy. For this reason, the major expansionist power has tried frenziedly, using all available means--cold, hot, threatening and menacing--to obstruct the signing of the China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship.

As for aggressor, expansionist and annexationist Vietnam, it has also followed its master in opposing this treaty which stands as an obstacle to its own aggressive, expansionist and annexationist strategy.

Peoples in Asian countries, and particularly the peoples of Southeast Asia, rejoice over and welcome the peace and friendship treaty between China and Japan, as they clearly realize that this treaty constitutes an ignominious political and diplomatic defeat for the major expansionist power which has the ambition of expanding and imposing its domination in Asia and which has steadily and obdurately attacked and attempted to isolate those independence-loving forces and countries determined to withstand its expansionist strategy in Asia and Southeast Asia.

By echoing the opposition voiced by its master--the major expansionist power--against this treaty, Vietnam has more clearly exposed to the peoples and countries of Southeast Asia and the world its true nature of aggression, expansionism and annexationism against Kampuchea and other nations in the Indochinese Peninsula and Southeast Asia, as well as its nature of being the cut-and-out stooge of the major expansionist power.

The Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea wholeheartedly rejoice over the treaty of peace and friendship signed between China and Japan. This treaty represents the success of the policy of independence, equality, peaceful coexistence and mutual respect, and constitutes a stinging blow to the major expansionist power and its collaborators, particularly to Vietnam whose ambition is to swallow and control countries in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

WORLD PUBLIC OPINION EXPOSES VIETNAMESE AGGRESSION

OK140341Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 13 Aug 78 BK

[Station Commentary: "World Public Opinion Exposes the Expansionist and Annexationist Vietnamese Aggressors"]

[Text] All independence-and peace-loving people can clearly see that Vietnam is truly aggressive and expansionist and that it wants to annex Kampuchean territory and expand in the neighboring countries in Southeast Asia. Everyone knows that Vietnam is a puppet of the major expansionist power, which seeks to dominate the world.

Vietnam is the Cuba of Southeast Asia. It serves as the cut-and-out agent of the major expansionist power and has tried to split and subvert the nonaligned movement, has attacked the principles of nonalignment in order to divert the movement into serving its collaborators and bloc and has tried to suppress the forces of independence in order to open the way for its master--the major expansionist power--to conveniently dominate various countries and regions in the world.

However, the dark maneuvers of the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggressors, the major expansionist power and their supporters, which are against the currents of independence, sovereignty, justice and progress, have increasingly been exposed and denounced by world public opinion.

The Japanese paper (RONO SHIMPO) recently carried an article pointing out that the Vietnamese aggression against Democratic Kampuchea is not just an ordinary incident but is derived from the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique's line and policy of trying to include Kampuchea in its Indochina federation in order to expand in and dominate Southeast Asia in line with its ambition to be a revisionist power. In order to carry out this reactionary strategy, the Vietnamese leaders have allowed the major expansionist power to set up a big military base at Cam Ranh in southern Vietnam.

The Japanese newspaper points out that by doing so the Vietnamese leaders are serving as the major expansionist power's Cuba in Asia. They are betraying Marxism and the struggle of the world people against expansionism and for national liberation. They are betraying the Vietnamese people and peoples of other countries who supported them during the war against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists.

Another Japanese paper (PRESENT ASIA) writes: The proposal for creating a zone of peace, genuine independence and genuine neutrality made recently by the Vietnamese is no different from the proposal for an Asian collective security system that their master--the major expansionist power--has made. This maneuver reminds the countries of Southeast Asia to be on their guard because Vietnam's deeds clearly show that it is playing the same role in Asia as Cuba is playing in Africa. The paper points out: Backed by the major expansionist power, Vietnam is following Cuba's footsteps in order to fulfill its expansionist aims in Southeast Asia.

A Netherlands paper (DE ROUGE TRIBUNE) writes: During recent years, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has leaned more heavily on the major expansionist power and has begged for more money from its master in order to carry out its hegemonic ambition of establishing an Indochina federation. By doing so it has lost its revolutionary nature. It has even allowed the major expansionist power to set up missile and military bases on its soil.

The paper continues: Vietnam's recent proposal for a so-called "zone of peace, genuine independence and genuine neutrality" is nothing new. It is the old proposal by which to carry out the major expansionist power's ambition of setting up a collective security system in Asia so that it can dominate the region.

The Philippine newspaper (DAILY OPERATION) carried an article at the end of July saying that since the war against the United States, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has increasingly intensified its activities in order to carry out its expansionist hegemony. Vietnam is playing the role of the major expansionist power's Cuba in Asia. The paper points out: Like other countries in Southeast Asia, the Philippines clearly understands Vietnam's expansionist policy.

The Thai and Malaysian press recently noted: Vietnam's ambition is to expand its territory and to dominate Southeast Asia. It has played the role of puppet of the major expansionist power in order to pursue its regional expansionist policy. At the same time, the political parties and mass organizations in many countries have also held meetings to denounce Vietnam for committing aggression against Kampuchea and for serving as the cat's-paw of the major expansionist power in Asia and Southeast Asia.

During a recent mass meeting in Colombo to celebrate the 35th founding anniversary of the Sri Lanka Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, many individuals made speeches pointing out that the major expansionist and imperialist powers are the life-and-death enemies of the peoples throughout the world. Therefore the people of all countries must always be on their guard and struggle to smash the aggressive acts and maneuvers of the major expansionist power, which has Vietnam and Cuba as its out-and-out running dogs and which has committed aggression and tried to expand in Kampuchea as well as elsewhere in Asia and Africa.

On 2 August 1978, the Sri Lanka Marxist-Leninist Communist Party issued a statement denouncing Vietnam. The statement points out that Vietnam has sent several divisions of its armed forces to brazenly and barbarously aggress against Kampuchea--a nonaligned country which has just been liberated from U.S. imperialism. Everyone knows that Vietnam has long nurtured a desire to set up an Indochina federation to serve as its puppet for annexing various Indochinese countries, especially Kampuchea.

The statement points out: Kampuchea is an independent country which enjoys full sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique absolutely must not commit aggression against Kampuchea. Our Sri Lanka Marxist-Leninist Communist Party is very pleased to learn that the KCP and the Kampuchean people have countered the Vietnamese maneuvers and attempts to topple the government of Democratic Kampuchea.

On 10 August 1978 the Japan-Kampuchea Friendship Association held a meeting in Tokyo to denounce Vietnam for its acts of aggression, expansion and annexation against Kampuchea. (Sakamoto Tokunazu), chairman of the advisory council of the Japan-Kampuchea Friendship Association, made a speech denouncing Vietnam for its aggressive and expansionist acts and attempt to annex Kampuchea through its Indochina federation. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution vehemently demanding that Vietnam immediately abandon its aggressive and expansionist ambitions against Kampuchea.

At present, the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is in a very difficult situation because it has been defeated very heavily both on the Kampuchean battlefield and at home, as well as in the international arena where it is becoming more and more isolated.

If Vietnam refuses to abandon its Indochina federation strategy, its ambition to annex Kampuchean territory and its expansionist hegemony in Southeast Asia, it will never escape disaster and destruction.

ANNIVERSARY OF DEFEAT OF U.S. AIR WAR MARKED

BK160626Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 15 Aug 78 BK

[Station editorial: "We Are Determined To Strengthen and Expand the Significance of the Historic 15 August Great Victory in Order To Continue the Struggle To Defend and Make our Country Strong and Powerful Forever"]

[Text] August 15, 1978, is the anniversary of an important historic day on which our people and Revolutionary Army under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP smashed and inflicted ignominious defeat on the U.S. imperialists' air war. Today, we recall and study our historic great victory in order to strengthen, expand and deepen its significance and then to advance to new and greater victories in defending our country and making it strong, powerful and stable forever.

After 18 March 1970 when the U.S. imperialists ordered traitorous Lon Nol to stage a coup d'etat toppling Kampuchea, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys directly and openly invaded our Kampuchea.

In May and June 1970, the U.S. imperialists sent 100,000 U.S. ground, naval and air forces to encroach upon and terrorize our Kampuchea in a most brazen and cruel manner; but they suffered crushing defeats. In 1971, the U.S. imperialists then applied the Nixon doctrine of pitting Khmer against Khmer by ordering the Lon Nol clique to attack the Kampuchean people; but they again were defeated totally. In 1972, they launched the most despicable maneuver of peaceful negotiations, but were again defeated.

Faced with such an acute situation when their Khmerization of the war, Vietnamization of the war and Americanization of the war were stumbling, collapsing and plunging unimpeded toward death, the U.S. imperialists--at that time led by Nixon, an international pirate leader--began to escalate their air war against Kampuchea in a most cruel manner in 1973.

At that time, the U.S. imperialists mobilized all their aircraft, including strategic B-52s and E-111s which are the most powerful aircraft in the world, from Southeast Asia and the Pacific Ocean to bomb Kampuchea every hour, every day. For 6 and half months, the U.S. imperialists tried every means, made every effort to assault us. Particularly when their Americanization of the air war was nearing defeat, the U.S. imperialists mustered all their aircraft to conduct around-the-clock bombings and strafings, using hundreds of thousands of tons of bombs on the battlefields around Phnom Penh--areas which are only dozens of square kilometers.

At the same time, the U.S. imperialists also attacked us diplomatically. They launched a propaganda campaign to draw world attention. Meanwhile, they threatened various countries in order to isolate us and make us kneel in surrender to them. But, the U.S. imperialists totally miscalculated. Under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP and Comrade Secretary Pol Pot, our valiant people and heroic Revolutionary Army, whose ancestors were fighters, struggled resolutely to defend the country and motherland and did not sit back and allow the U.S. imperialists to do anything at will and did not surrender to the enemy.

We would rather have died than allow our nation and people to disappear. We had to fight resolutely to live on and win. We had to fight against the aggressive U.S. imperialists forces. We had to fight against nature, all kinds of misery and difficulties and so forth. If we had not fought, we would have died. Our nation would also have died. Therefore at that time we were not afraid to make any sacrifice. We were not afraid of the aggressive imperialist forces. We were not afraid of misery, difficulties sickness or death. We were not afraid of pressure from any country. In fact, we did not surrender to the enemies, foreigners or hard work, because we cherished our nation and motherland more than our own lives. It was with these views and stands that we held high the red revolutionary banner, waved aloft the banners of patriotism, national entity and honor, crushed the heads of the U.S. imperialists, their lackeys and the traitorous Lon Nol clique, and smashed and inflicted the most ignominious defeats on the cruel air war of the U.S. imperialists on 18 August 1973.

That was our great historic victory. We were very proud of our valiant people and Revolutionary Army under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP because their heroism allowed us to fight and win even though at that time the U.S. imperialists had launched a forceful attack on us. Based on this experience, we later crushed both the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and the Lon Nol traitorous clique, wiping them out or driving them from Kampuchean soil to the last man, and completely and definitively liberated our nation, people and the poor classes on the wonderful 17 April 1975.

All of this clearly showed that our valiant Kampuchean people and our heroic Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP, maintained a lofty spirit of patriotism, the stand of fighting resolutely, and a firm internal unity and solidarity which could not be smashed by any force.

This also showed clearly that had we not maintained these stands and had we not been self-reliant, we would have died. But we did adhere firmly to these stands, particularly independence, sovereignty, self-reliance and self-mastery, and we fought resolutely against the enemies without conciliation or retreat. As a result, we did win a resounding historic victory. In the current new revolutionary phase of defending the country and carrying on the socialist revolution and construction, we have unswervingly adhered to and implemented these stands. This is because we have seen with our own eyes and clearly realized that these stands can defeat the enemies of all stripes and anything that is weak and nonrevolutionary.

Over the imperialist, international expansionists and their lackey--the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique--we attempted to topple and annex Democratic Kampuchea, we have adhered more firmly to these stands and past experiences, fought resolutely without hesitation against them, and seized one historic victory after another. For example, when the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique sent its armed forces to launch a systematic and large-scale invasion in the form of an unforeshadowed and undeclared war against our country at the end of 1977, we fought resolutely and completely smashed and routed the cruel Vietnamese armed forces on 6 January 1978.

In the following days and months, particularly in April, we continued to smash and wipe out the aggressive Vietnamese armed forces and their supporters who were again mustered and sent in large numbers to commit aggression against and encroach upon our territory, routing them and driving them back to their own soil.

In June 1978, we smashed and crushed completely a scheme to stage a coup d'etat to topple Democratic Kampuchea from within, through the traitorous forces which had long been planted on our soil by the Vietnamese and which were directed personally by the political group of the Vietnamese party.

The enemies of all stripes, particularly the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique which is the out-and-out satellite of foreign expansionists, are now heading toward their final collapse. In recent months our valiant Revolutionary Army, under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP and Comrade Secretary Pol Pot, dealt a crushing blow to the Vietnamese and their collaborators. The Vietnamese are collapsing militarily. They are in need of more soldiers but cannot enlist any. All the armed forces are panic-stricken, corrupt and rotten. Their country is deteriorating economically and financially. Starvation is spreading throughout the army and among the people. They are heavily in debt. They have not succeeded in begging even a small crumb from any one. Politically, the Vietnamese are gaining notoriety as the expansionist and annexationist aggressors against Kampuchea and its other neighbors in Indochina and as a nation seeking to dominate the various countries in Southeast Asia, in violation of their independence and sovereignty. In this connection, the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is now very isolated at home, in Kampuchea and in the world.

This is an utter defeat unprecedented in the history of Vietnam. At the same time, it is our great victory because we have completely smashed and defeated a very cruel, arrogant and boastful enemy. Through this victory, we have forever routed and smashed the Vietnamese's banner of Indochina federation and of one party, one country, one people and one army; and the expansionists' banner of big nation chauvinism and of limited independence and sovereignty.

To sum up, the historic victory of 15 August during which we smashed and routed the air war of the U.S. imperialists was a great one. It was achieved through the great sacrifices of our valiant people and Revolutionary Army, under the wise and correct leadership of our KCP. They firmly adhered to the policy of patriotism, independence, sovereignty and self-reliance and fought resolutely, without conciliation, ceasefire or retreat, against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and the traitorous clique until they were ignominiously defeated. This is our most valuable experience. It is by clinging firmly to this valuable experience that we have completely smashed and wiped out the enemies of all stripes who attempted to topple our Democratic Kampuchea. In particular, we have smashed and routed completely and ignominiously the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique and the international expansionists. In the future we will continue to adhere to our stand and experience in order to smash and inflict more crushing defeats on the enemies of all stripes, including the imperialists, expansionists and particularly the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique--their lackey--and to defend Democratic Kampuchea, the KCP, the Kampuchean race and the fruits of the revolution, preserving them forever.

DOCUMENTS ON JAPANESE ASSISTANCE (1)

BK160202Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 0916 16 Aug 78 BK

[Text] A ceremony was held on the afternoon of 15 August at the Foreign Ministry in the capital of Vientiane to mark the signing of documents on Japanese government assistance for the LPDR Government for 1978/79. The assistance will contribute to the postwar development of communications networks, public works and transportation tasks.

Vice Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha and Japanese Ambassador Yasuo Yano signed the documents on behalf of the governments of the two countries. The signing was witnessed by representatives of the National Planning Committee and the Ministry of Communications, Public Works and Transportation, cadres from the relevant Foreign Ministry offices, and some officials from the Japanese Embassy in Laos.

Following the signing of the documents, Vice Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha and Ambassador Yasuo Yano raised their glasses to hail the success of the signing of the documents. They also toasted the constant development of cooperation between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

VICE PREMIER RECEIVES OUTGOING ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

BK111423Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 0916 11 Aug 78 BK

[Text] At the premier's office yesterday morning, Vice Premier and Minister of Finance Nouhak Phoumsavan received Tudor Tamfira, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Laos with residence in Hanoi, who took leave of him upon completion of his tour of duty in Laos. On the occasion, Vice Premier Nouhak Phoumsavan, on behalf of the government and people of Laos, thanked the ambassador and praised his achievements over the past 3 years, which are significant contributions to enhancing the friendly relations and militant solidarity between the governments and peoples of Laos and Romania.

Ambassador Tudor Tamfira expressed his profound thanks to the government and people of Laos for having created favorable conditions for him to fulfill his tasks. The conversation between the vice premier and the ambassador took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. That evening, Ambassador Tudor Tamfira also took leave of Industry and Trade Minister Maisouk Laiompheng.

PAPER URGES CONSOLIDATION OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

BK141011Y Hanoi KPL [PATHET LAO NEWS AGENCY] in English 0910 0910 14 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 14 Aug (KPL)--The Vientiane daily DIANG PASAON today editorially stresses the establishment and consolidation of agricultural cooperatives. It says that the aim of these cooperatives is "to reorganise production, redeploy the labour force, build the material and technical bases, apply technology to intensive cultivation and as rapidly develop agriculture and forestry in service of socialist industrialisation". The paper points out that to organise agricultural cooperatives, taking peasants to collective production is the only correct way to socialist transformation of Lao agriculture.

It says that the establishment and consolidation of agricultural cooperatives is "the central task in the countryside" at present. The paper asks party and administrative committees at all levels to lead this movement successfully.

BRIEFS

SRV WRITERS DELEGATION VISIT--At the invitation of the Ministry of Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism, a delegation of SRV writers led by To Hoai, deputy general secretary of the Vietnamese Writers' Association and chairman of the Hanoi Literary Works Association, including poet Xuan Dieu, member of the Vietnamese Writers' Association, arrived in Vientiane from Hanoi yesterday afternoon on an official, friendly visit to Laos. The delegation was welcomed at Wattai Airport by Souvanthon Boupphanouvong, acting director of the publishing department of the Ministry of Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism, and a number of cadres of the publishing department and other departments concerned. Bui Van Thanh, first secretary of the SRV Embassy in Laos, and a number of embassy staff members also welcomed the delegation at the airport. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Aug 78 BK]

VIENTIANE PROVINCE MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS--On 9 August the military command of Vientiane Province held a ceremony to mark the opening of a meeting to review military achievements and to lay out a new direction for the work of the regional armed forces in the province. Attending, in addition to cadres from various units or regiments, was Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the LPRP Central Committee, minister attached to the premier's office, LPLA chief of General Staff and member of the guiding committee of Vientiane Province and municipality. Sisavat Keobounphan made an opening speech. He said: This meeting is held in accordance with the new direction and the resolution of the Party Central Committee as well as in accordance with an instruction of the LPLA Supreme Command. We must profoundly understand the immediate and long-term heavy responsibility, particularly the spirit of the fifth resolution of the Party Central Committee, which is aimed at setting up agricultural cooperatives. He called on all cadres and combatants to unite and help each other study and correctly implement the various resolutions of the party and state. [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Aug 78 BK]

VETERINARY COURSE--Livestock breeding and veterinary training for the first group of 48 cadres has ended with splendid success. The closing ceremony was held on 4 August at the livestock and veterinary department in Vientiane and was attended by Sali Vongkhamsao, minister in charge of the premier's office and acting minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation; Deuan Sounnalat, vice minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation and in charge of irrigation work; and many chiefs and deputy chiefs of various departments. Some Soviet experts and those of the international organizations currently assisting Laos in the animal husbandry and veterinary fields were also invited to attend the ceremony. [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Aug 78 BK]

JURIDICAL CONFERENCE CLOSES--Vientiane, August 9 (KPL)--A 3-week juridical conference of Vientiane city and province closed on August 6. Present at the closing were Sisavat Keobounphan, minister at the premier's office and head of the leading board of the city and province; Kou Souvannamethi, minister of justice, and other officials concerned. The participants to the conference reviewed the results of the juridical service, drew experiences from its activities over the recent past, and set forth its tasks in order to strengthen the dictatorship of the new social system, contributing to the socialist transformation and construction in Laos. [Excerpt] [Hanoi KPL in English 0910 GMT 9 Aug 78 BK]

PHAM VAN DONG'S VISIT REPORTEDLY SET FOR 6-8 SEPTEMBER**BK160231Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 16 Aug 78 p 1 BK**

[Text] Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong will officially visit Thailand during September 6-8 as Hanoi steps up its diplomatic offensive among the non-communist countries in Southeast Asia, an informed source said yesterday. Mr Dong will be the most senior figure from Hanoi ever to visit Bangkok since the end of the Vietnam war in 1975.

The source also disclosed that Chinese First Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping will make an official visit to Thailand during November 5-9 at the invitation of the Thai Government. The planned schedule for Mr Teng's visit was already agreed upon by both the Chinese and Thai governments.

PRC AMBASSADOR PAYS COURTESY CALL ON PRIME MINISTER**BK151540Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 15 Aug 78 BK**

[Text] Today at 0900 PRC Ambassador to Thailand Chang Wei-lieh paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan at Government House prior to assuming his new post in Thailand. The ambassador presented his credentials to the king on 2 August.

The PRC ambassador and the prime minister discussed the long-standing relations between Thailand and China. The prime minister stressed to the ambassador Thailand's as well as ASEAN's foreign policy, saying ASEAN would like all countries in the region to enjoy peace, happiness and neutrality and to adhere to the principle of noninterference in the affairs of other countries. The prime minister welcomed the PRC's declared support for this policy. The PRC ambassador said his government welcomes and has confidence in the Thai Government's foreign policy. The PRC itself also wants to befriend all countries.

The prime minister and the PRC ambassador exchanged views on bilateral relations. They took note that relations between Thailand and the PRC have greatly developed, especially in trade. The demand for bilateral trade exchanges is growing. Thailand needs fuel oil from the PRC whereas the PRC needs sugar as well as other farm products from Thailand. They expressed the belief that, with the visit to Thailand by the PRC deputy prime minister scheduled for this year, trade and relations in other fields between the two countries will be further strengthened.

KRIANGSAK COMMENTS ON VISITS OF TENG HSIAO-PING, PHAM VAN DONG**BK160257Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 16 Aug 78 BK**

[Text] Talking to newsmen at Government House yesterday [15 August] Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan disclosed that he had met with the PRC ambassador to Thailand to discuss the upcoming visit to Thailand of PRC Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. He said the date for Teng's visit has been fixed and will be announced simultaneously by the two countries.

Asked about SRV Prime Minister Pham Van Dong's visit, General Kriangsak said the date for the SRV prime minister's visit has not yet been fixed. However, he added, the Thai Government has already informed the SRV that its prime minister can visit Thailand any time provided Thailand is notified in advance. The Thai prime minister went on to say that after the SRV prime minister's visit he would fix the date for his visit to the SRV.

Asked his opinion of the report that the SRV prime minister will propose the signing of an agreement on friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the ASEAN members, General Kriangsak replied that the ASEAN members first consult each other because this matter requires consent of all members. Regarding the signing of a friendship treaty between the PRC and Japan, the Thai prime minister said this is good news because it will help restore peace in this region.

Touching on assistance for people in the flooded areas of the northern and northeastern regions, the Thai prime minister revealed that the government has already allocated a 5 million baht emergency fund for disaster relief and instructed all government agencies concerned to pay close attention to the flood victims.

ADMIRAL 'PUZZLED' BY APPOINTMENT TO DEFENSE MINISTRY

BKL60216Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 16 Aug 78 p 1 BK

[Excerpts] Admiral Amon Sirikaya, the newly-appointed deputy defence minister, flew back from Italy last night and said he was "absolutely puzzled" by the new appointment. Adm Amon told reporters at Don Muang Airport that he certainly would not play politics in the future despite his new appointment. But Adm Amon said he was not at all shocked by the new responsibility "since I am quite familiar with the defence affairs." The policy regarding the Royal Thai Navy would remain intact despite my new appointment," Adm Amon said.

NEW DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS PRESS AFTER APPOINTMENT

BKL40922Y Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 14 Aug 78 pp 1, 12 BK

[Text] Gen Yot Thephatsadin na Ayutthaya, deputy commander in chief of the army and newly-appointed deputy defense minister, on 13 August gave an interview to newsmen at his Suan Phuttan house in connection with his appointment to the Cabinet. He told newsmen that he could not comment as to whether he would have enough time as deputy defense minister since he did not yet know what duties the prime minister would assign him.

Asked to comment on Gen Lek Naeomali's statement at a recent National Assembly session that terrorist activities are intensifying, General Yot said that there is nothing to worry about concerning the internal situation. What the country needs, he said, is for everyone to work harder. Asked if he was disappointed to be named deputy defense minister and not interior minister, General Yot laughed and said that it was impossible for him to be disappointed since he coveted nothing.

EDITORIAL WARNS KRIANGSAK OF RISKS OF ADULATION

BKL60245Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 16 Aug 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Kriangsak Must Ready Himself for the Long Haul"]

[Text] Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan runs the grave risk of becoming a victim of adulation. We cannot recall any prime minister or "strongman" in Thailand who has received an equivalent amount of backing from the various pressure groups. The main pressure groups--the military, the business community, and the press--have given him strong support and if there are any groups in which he is unpopular we are only vaguely aware of it. Such long-time prime ministers as P. Phibunsongkhram and Sarit Thanarat worked with a controlled press and any praise heaped on them should be taken with a heaped tablespoon of salt.

There are always dangers for a politician in continued public acclaim--one of the old cliches goes: "The higher you rise the greater the fall." Gen Kriangsak, now that he has openly said that he would "play politics," can now be called a politician and from now on he will be playing one of the world's dirtiest games. His entry into politics has been done with suavity in carefully planned steps and, although almost everyone expects that he will not bow out of the political game once the constitution is promulgated in elections are held, it is still welcome news.

The public acclaim is not of a fawning nature but based on the solid achievements of the government which he heads and which do not need recapitulation. At the initial stages when he took over the reins of government late last year, many people considered the public euphoria as a spinoff from the days of the Thanin regime saying that anybody would appear great as prime minister after that disaster. But we cannot still maintain that attitude since he has steered Thailand through some parlous times, sometimes even taking the velvet glove off, and the previous regime has quickly faded to become just a dim memory.

But Gen Kriangsak's ability as a true politician is yet to pass the acid test which will come only after the promulgation of the constitution, whatever the shape it takes. Then will come his decision to form or join a political party and then will come the hustings and facing the electorate in his constituency. All this should not be difficult and we even go to the extent of believing that becoming an elected prime minister will not be very difficult for Gen Kriangsak.

But then what? He will have no power to announce decrees as he did when he banned the import of certain goods nor the ability to rush legislations through the National Assembly despite the fact we are not yet aware of the number and power of the appointed senators. Another point is that whatever party he forms or joins may not win a majority in the assembly--if the last two elections are any examples--and he may have to form a coalition government which means divisive factors within the Cabinet.

This is why Gen Kriangsak should right now realize the dangers inherent in the adulation that has been poured on him from almost every quarter. Working for the welfare of the country is a long and arduous process, at times even frustrating, and he must forthwith prepare himself for the long haul.

VOPT: CABINET RESHUFFLE REFLECTS SPLIT WITHIN GOVERNMENT

BKL51043Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT
14 Aug 78 BK

[Article: "The Unsolvable Rift Within the Reactionary Ruling Class"]

[Text] The factionalism within the reactionary ruling class is beyond solution. This is their nature. They are class oppressors scrambling for power and their personal best interests. Since the sources of the wealth for which they are scrambling are now declining and becoming more limited, they are clashing with one another in scrambling for personal gains. Bickering sometimes occurs even within the same group when the members are not satisfied with their share of benefits. The various groups within the ruling class need military support as their major base in this struggle for power and interests. Their contention therefore climaxes when it reaches to the various warlord cliques.

The present contention is between the Kriangsak warlord clique, which has power, and other warlord cliques which have either lost their power or never had power. This situation has prevailed since the 6 October 1976 coup. They were even ready to kill each other.

The ouster of the Thanin government of the big feudalists by the Kriangsak warlord clique not only sparked a bigger feud between the warlord clique and the feudalist clique, but also with other warlord cliques which had lost power. Ever since it took over the government, the Kriangsak warlord clique has continuously been the victim of both open and clandestine harassment--what they call "surface currents" and "undercurrents." This is coming more into the open these days because the annual reshuffle of military officers is drawing near. The reshuffle decides which of the warlord cliques will have the broadest base of strength and will get power.

Examples of their tests of strength are the incident of the firing of an M-79 grenade launcher; the series of exposures aimed at discrediting the clique's opponents--including the publicity of the case of a smuggled car involving a general officer who is a brother of warlord Sa-ngat Chaloyu; the car smuggling case involving corrupt monk Kittiwuttho and the three tyrants' request for the return of their confiscated assets--the show of strength by the hoodlums of the Red Guard group and the Bangkok Metropolis Popular Scouts, the conflicts within the various government departments and agencies as reflected by their issuance of conflicting announcements or policies; the work slowdown in government departments and divisions; the arrests of influential businessmen and capitalists who belong to opposing groups; the conflicts and suspicions among the warlords within the coup clique--which has changed the name to that of "National Policy Council"--itself; and the quarreling over the draft constitution, which also may be exploited as a factor in the future struggle for power.

Amid these boiling conflicts, the Kriangsak warlord clique on 11 August announced a limited cabinet reshuffle. On the surface the move might surprise us and be seen as being aimed at easing tension, but as a matter of fact, this is only another manifestation of the prevailing conflicts and does nothing to solve the problems. The fact that warlord Yot Thephatsadin na Ayutthaya--who is an opponent--has been given a beachhead position in the Cabinet as deputy defense minister constitutes rather another thorn in the side of the Kriangsak clique. Yet, to the Yot warlord clique which aspires to gain power, this appointment does not seem good enough. Warlord Kriangsak is now defense minister. This will allow him to maintain influence over the military after he retires as supreme commander and more importantly to have his say in the annual reshuffle of military officers, which is due very soon. This move has therefore aggravated the feud between himself and the other warlords who are his opponents. This means that the prevailing conflicts will only worsen and will eventually explode one day with one side being ousted by another.

The all-out struggle for power and self interest by the warlord cliques, backed respectively by the big capitalists and landlords, is claimed by all of them to be "for the country and for the people." The people are not fooled by this. They clearly see their sinister designs and realize that no matter which of those cliques comes to power, either through a coup d'etat or rigged general elections, they aim to sell out the country and to oppress and suppress the people.

The people do not look to the higher levels for change within the reactionary ruling class, which only comes as a result of infighting. On the contrary, the people will unite and try harder to topple this reactionary rule and prevent it from treating the country and the people like a dish of food over which to fight.

A number of military officers and government officials who love the country and democracy and who are affected by this power scramble and nepotism are becoming more unhappy with the situation. An increasing number of the people have come to realize that this rotten reactionary regime, characterized by divisiveness and conflicts, cannot last forever. It is bound to be toppled by the people one day. The people's only hope lies in their own struggle for independence and democracy.

HOANG BICH SON ISSUES STATEMENT AT MEETING WITH PRC

OW151537Y Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 15 Aug (VNA)--A systematic presentation of Vietnam's views on the Hoa people issue was made by Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son at the second session here today of the Vietnam-China talks to settle the disputes in this question. Follows the full text of the statement by the head delegate of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam:

At the first session of these talks we have shown our good will to actively contribute to the solution of the dispute between Vietnam and China concerning the question of Hoa people in Vietnam. At this session, we wish to present our views on this question.

As known to everyone, the Hoa who came to live in Vietnam have passed through a long historical process. Sharing the same fate of being the victims of imperialist aggression and feudalist oppression and exploitation, the Viet and the Hoa have long been living harmoniously with one another. The triumph of the August 1945 revolution of Vietnam liberated the Vietnamese people and, at the same time, liberated the Hoa in Vietnam--thereby further tightening the ties between the Viet and the Hoa.

After the complete liberation of North Vietnam in 1954, proceeding from the traditional friendship between the Vietnamese and the Chinese peoples, the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers Party and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in 1955 agreed that the Hoa in North Vietnam would be placed under the leadership of the Vietnam Workers Party and gradually turned into Vietnamese citizens. Strictly implementing this agreement, for the past 23 years, the Vietnamese side:

1. Has let the Hoa in North Vietnam enjoy the same political, economic, cultural and social rights as Vietnamese citizens, making it clear to them that, living in Vietnam, they are taken care of and loved as much as in China.

2. Has motivated them and educated them to remain indefinitely in Vietnam, to unite closely with one another and with other nationalities in the great family of Vietnamese nationalities, and actively participate in the construction and defence of Vietnam.

3. Has always paid attention to raising the class consciousness, the sense of socialism and proletarian internationalism of the Hoa, and to creating conditions for them to gradually take up Vietnamese citizenship.

Over the past 20 years this policy has won the Hoa's approval and welcome, and has beneficially influenced their life in all respects. The Hoa have fully exercised their right to vote and to be candidates at the elections to the National Assembly and to the people's councils at all levels in Vietnam. Tens of thousands of Hoa people have become cadres, civil servants, armymen and members of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The great majority of the Hoa are working people and have been employed in state-run enterprises or in such collective-work organisations as agricultural cooperatives, fishing cooperatives, small industry and handicraft cooperatives. Many of them have been awarded the title of emulation fighters or labour heroes. The Hoa's children go to general education schools and universities just like Vietnamese children. Thousands of them have become engineers, doctors, teachers, high-level technicians in various economic branches of Vietnam. For many years now the Hoa have really participated in the combat and construction of the Vietnamese people, sharing hardships and joys in the struggle for national liberation as well as in the building of socialism.

These facts have evidenced that the policy of the party and state of Vietnam towards the Hoa is clear and correct. The Vietnamese side has fully shown its proletarian internationalism and its deep feelings towards the Hoa and its respect and love for the long-standing friendship between the people of Vietnam and the people of China. The Hoa in North Vietnam have integrated themselves in the national community of Vietnam and have actually become Vietnamese citizens in keeping with the agreement between the central committees of the two parties.

In South Vietnam in 1955 and 1956 the Ngo Dinh Diem administration forced the Chinese residents to take up Vietnamese nationality. At the first stage the Chinese Government protested against this action of the Ngo Dinh Diem administration. As for us, not only did we lead the Hoa in opposing the U.S.-Diem manoeuvre to use the question of nationality to compel the Hoa to serve the machinery of the U.S. war of aggression, but we also engaged the Hoa in great numbers in the patriotic struggle against U.S. aggression for the liberation of the Hoa themselves. At that time tens of thousands of Chinese residents did not adopt Vietnamese nationality but bore Taiwan or Hong Kong passports. Some opted for citizenship of other countries. So, also for the past 20 years and more, the great majority of Chinese residents in Vietnam have adopted Vietnamese nationality and have become Vietnamese of Chinese origin. This is a historical reality.

Immediately after the victorious liberation of South Vietnam in the spring of 1975, the new government in the south organized the registration of foreign residents. Not a single Vietnamese of Chinese origin asked for registration. In keeping with its correct, logical and sensible policy the Government of Vietnam has allowed Vietnamese of Chinese origin to enjoy the same rights and perform the same obligations as other Vietnamese citizens. Together with the people throughout the country, Vietnamese of Chinese origin participated in the 1976 general elections to the National Assembly of unified Vietnam and to the people's councils at all levels. They have been represented in all state bodies of Vietnam. In the meantime, real Chinese residents and other foreign nationals have been treated according to their status of foreign nationals. No one has been forced to take up Vietnamese nationality.

Thus, except for a small number of Chinese residents in South Vietnam bearing Taiwan or Hong Kong passports, the Hoa in Vietnam, whether they are Hoa people in the north or Vietnamese of Chinese origin in the south, are all Vietnamese citizens; they are no longer Chinese residents. This is an irreversible reality.

In the process of implementing the agreement between the central committees of the two parties regarding the question on Hoa people in North Vietnam, from 1955 to the early 1960's the Chinese Government was highly cooperative with the Vietnamese Government. This cooperation has yielded very satisfactory results. It should be recalled here that the leaders of the Chinese party and state, such as Prime Minister Chou En-lai and Vice Premier Chen I, repeatedly encouraged the Hoa to rapidly adopt Vietnamese nationality and to live peacefully and happily in Vietnam. In 1957 the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam reaffirmed that work among the Hoa in North Vietnam would be carried out by the Vietnamese side. In 1961 the Chinese Embassy agreed with the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry that it would no longer issue passports to Hoa people. This was a positive action.

But then "the Great Cultural Revolution" was started in China. The Chinese side in Vietnam began violating the guideline that Hoa people be placed under the leadership of the Vietnam Workers Party. Through its responsible organs it went deep into the masses of the Hoa, built up "core" forces, used them to disseminate Chinese views and policies, distorted those of Vietnam, played upon their chauvinistic spirit with the exhortation that "Chinese residents have their bodies in Vietnam but their hearts in China," and investigated the Hoa in Hanoi and a number of other places to carry out the cultural revolution and to oppose the leadership of the Vietnam Workers Party.

These acts, taken in defiance of the sovereignty of Vietnam, caused many complicated problems at a time when we had to concentrate our intelligence and energy on the sacred cause full of hardships and difficulties, i.e. the Vietnamese people's patriotic struggle against U.S. aggression.

After the complete liberation of South Vietnam, the Chinese side used its net of secret agents to work feverishly among the Vietnamese of Chinese origin, incited them to demand a return to Chinese nationality and to repatriate. These acts of sabotage are aimed at opposing the policies and measures of the Vietnamese party and state to heal the wounds of war, to rehabilitate and develop the economy, to develop culture and to carry out socialist transformation of industry and trade in south Vietnam.

Particularly in the recent period, the Chinese side has applied a guided and organized perfidious scheme to incite and compel hundreds of thousands of Hoa people to return to China--particularly those living in the provinces at the Vietnam-China border--and, to cover up these acts, it has invented the story of Vietnam's "ostracism, persecution and expulsion of Chinese residents." These slanderous allegations have been from the very beginning exposed and fully rejected by Vietnam.

As is clearly known to the public, this incident is caused by the Chinese side to create social disorders in Vietnam, to create difficulties to the Vietnamese people's socialist construction, to fan up national hatred, and to undermine the long-standing friendship between Vietnam and China. Right after this incident was provoked by the Chinese side--an incident that led to the dispute between the two countries on the question of Hoa people--for the sake of the friendship between the Vietnamese and the Chinese people, the Vietnamese side reaffirmed:

1. The Hoa people who, for several decades now have lived harmoniously with the Vietnamese people in the Vietnamese national community, sharing weal and woe, should remain in full quietude in Vietnam to earn their living, to build socialism in Vietnam together with the people all over the country and to build an abundant and happy life.
2. The Hoa in north Vietnam who have enjoyed the same rights and performed the same obligations as Vietnamese citizens, and the Vietnamese of Chinese origin in south Vietnam wishing to leave Vietnam, will be allowed to do so by the Vietnamese authorities after going through the exit procedures. Those who leave Vietnam will be allowed to bring with them their private property in conformity with the existing regulations of the SRV Government.
3. The real Chinese residents in south Vietnam wishing to leave Vietnam must comply with the exit procedures in conformity with the regulations laid down by the Vietnamese Government. Those who wish to remain will be treated in the same manner as other foreign residents.

Although the current dispute on the question of Hoa people is entirely caused by the Chinese side, the Vietnamese side has for its part, shown its good will and has proposed that authoritative representatives be appointed by the governments of Vietnam and China to meet at an early date to solve the dispute in a spirit of friendship and in the interests of the two peoples. After refusing for several months this logical and sensible proposal, the Chinese side now agrees to sit down with us for negotiations.

But at this conference table, right at the beginning the Chinese side has put forward allegations reversing right and wrong and made arrogant demands on the question of Hoa people in Vietnam. Denying the reality of the past twenty years and more, the Chinese side holds the view that many Hoa people in North Vietnam are not yet Vietnamese citizens, and asks the Vietnamese side to let them "take Vietnamese nationality on a voluntary basis." That is extremely absurd.

It is necessary to recall here that in 1956 Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Lo Kuei-po said that the turning of Hoa people into Vietnamese citizens was an objective to be achieved by both parties. It would require eight to ten years or a little more. This period is too long compared with reality and international practice.

The Chinese side also deliberately denies historical realities, takes it as granted that all Vietnamese of Chinese origin in South Vietnam are Chinese residents and asks the Vietnamese side to settle the issue "on this basis and by relying on the 1955 agreement." It should be pointed out here that in 1955 the Vietnamese and the Chinese parties had not reached any agreement on the Hoa people in South Vietnam. The 1955 agreement between the two parties was applicable to Hoa people in North Vietnam while they were not yet Vietnamese citizens, and not to the Vietnamese of Chinese origin in South Vietnam because the latter's Vietnamese citizenship has been a historical reality for over 20 years now.

It is necessary to point out that while we started our talks here last week, at the Bac Luan point of entry, inside the territory of Vietnam, the Chinese side incited hooligans among the Hoa to assault Vietnamese cadres on duty, wounding dozens of them. The Chinese Embassy in Vietnam has also contacted bad elements among the Hoa in other places and instigated them to cause disturbances at the Hanoi railway station in the early hours of August 12, attacking and wounding several Vietnamese cadres on duty. Meanwhile, in Peking statements were made by competent circles to the effect that these talks were unlikely to succeed unless the Vietnamese side made concessions.

As a matter of fact, the Chinese side has no desire to negotiate in a spirit of equality and mutual respect. It is seeking to use pressure to impose its conditions upon the Vietnamese side. The matter is clear. The policy of the Vietnamese party and state towards the Hoa as well as all other members of the great family of nationalities in Vietnam remains unchanged. The so-called "Vietnamese change of policy" towards the Hoa of which the Chinese side accuses us, is but a smokescreen for it to feverishly use the Hoa problem as an instrument to oppose Vietnam from inside, undermining the traditional friendship between the two peoples. We urge the Chinese side to put an end to the use of the Hoa problem as a political pawn in its wicked schemes against Vietnam and stop misusing the so-called "blood ties" to interfere in the internal affairs of Vietnam.

It must, first of all, stop preventing the Hoa stranded at the points of entry from crossing the border and stop inciting hooligans among the Hoa to attack Vietnamese cadres carrying out their normal duty. Specifically as regards the Hoa who have come to points of entry at Chinese instigation, if the Chinese side has no objection to their going to China it should open the border gate; and once they are in China they should not be sent back to Vietnam. If the Chinese side continues to close its border it should let the Vietnamese side bring them back to their former domiciles and should not covertly or overtly instigate them to stay at the points of entry and to cause troubles for Vietnam at border areas. Furthermore, once the Chinese side has withdrawn its ships and closed its borders, it must not incite the Hoa from other parts of Vietnam to come to Hanoi to cause disorders in the capital city of Vietnam. The Vietnamese Government will not tolerate anyone who deliberately disturbs public order and ignores Vietnamese laws.

At the last meeting the Chinese side stated that the arrival of the delegation of the Chinese Government in Hanoi to negotiate with the delegation of the Vietnamese Government on the question of Hoa people constituted an important Chinese step in its desire to preserve friendship between the two peoples. We do hope that words will be matched by deeds. The Chinese side must show its readiness to effectively solve the Hoa problem, thus living up to the expectations of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples as well as progressive public opinion the world over.

Our position is correct, our good will is evident. We unswervingly attach great importance to the friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, and will spare no effort to contribute our active part to bring these talks to success, in the interests of the two peoples, responding to the expectations of the people throughout the world.

'TROUBLEMAKERS' IN HANOI CONFESS TO PRC EMBASSY TIES

OW151715Y Hanoi VNA in English 1646 GMT 15 Aug 78 CW

[Text] Hanoi, 15 Aug (VNA)--"The Chinese Embassy told us not to fear Vietnamese police and to unite to oppose it," said Ly Tu, alias A Duyn, one of the troublemakers at the hotel in front of Hanoi's Hang Co railway station on the night from August 11-12, 1978. Contrary to the slanderous charges of "a thief crying stop thief" in the accounts by ASINHUA reporters in Hanoi and [by] Radio Peking, a number of the troublemakers have told part of the truth.

Ly Tu, 21, formerly lived at 362/1 in Tran Phu Street, fifth precinct, Ho Chi Minh City, and was a sophomore of the math department of the Ho Chi Minh City University. He was enticed to leave his domicile for Hanoi before going to China. Ly Tu said:

"On July 27, 1978, I and some others set out all without permits. We took slow trains, stopped in many places to avoid checkpoints. I arrived in Hanoi on August 6 and saw a lot of Hoa crowded at Hang Co railway station. I and many of them went to the Chinese Embassy to ask for passports to China as had been counselled by Radio Peking. We made daily calls at the Chinese Embassy to ask for permits--but in vain. Each time I saw the embassy staff speak privately to groups of Hoa coming from Ho Chi Minh City. The embassy staff asked them in detail who are capitalists, who were subjected to the transformation of capitalist industry and trade, who had gone to new economic zones and who had been arrested or searched, etc. These officials told us not to fear Vietnamese police, that we should go in groups, in order to oppose the Vietnamese police more effectively. We were also told that the Chinese Embassy would interfere if we meet with difficulties.

"We hung about the station for a couple of days," Ly Tu continued, "then, on August 10, were put up at a hotel in front of the railway station by the Vietnamese authorities. We were given adequate services at relatively low cost. On the afternoon of August 11 a representative of the administration came to the hotel and told us that those who had permits would board the train for China and those who hadn't should return to their former domiciles to resume their normal life. Many followed this advice and were helped by the Vietnamese administration to return by rail to their old domiciles.

"In the meantime, I and some others continued to obey the Chinese Embassy's advice not to listen to whatever the Vietnamese authorities would say--instead to unite and struggle. 'They can do nothing,' we were told. So when a Vietnamese cadre began to explain, we raised a din in order not to let the other Hoa hear him speak. We went as far as to commit acts of violence against Vietnamese cadres and security men on duty, injuring a number of them. We broke all furniture in the hotel rooms, armed ourselves with pointed stakes taken from bed frames, smashed all electric bulbs and holed up in the room. We even threatened to burn the hotel.

"Now I have realized that we have committed very silly acts. We caused disturbances and beat and injured state cadres while they were helping us. I bitterly regret what I have done and take full responsibility for my acts. I have also realized that the Chinese Embassy's intention was to draw an increasing number of Hoa to Hanoi in order to disturb order and security in the capital. That is why it has delayed issuing passports as it had promised."

Tran Tuong, another troublemaker, 25, living in No 25 Phung Hung Street, fifth precinct, Ho Chi Minh City, a former policeman of the Saigon regime, has undergone a reformation course and later was allowed to return to normal life. He confessed:

On the night of August 11 we, a number of Hoa staying at the railway station hotel, used sticks from broken bed frames to beat cadres sent by the Vietnamese administration to give explanations. These cadres got out of our rooms without fighting back. Afterwards the Vietnamese administration explained its policy to us many times through loudspeakers and promised to transport the Hoa back to their former domiciles in Vietnam according to their wish. Many saw the truth, but bad elements prevented them from getting out of the rooms and even held their wives and children as hostages to keep them back. The troublemakers at Hanoi's railway station that night included a number of Hoa newly arriving from Ho Chi Minh City such as Ngu Trung Thanh, 35, a former member of the "Sea Gull" force of the Saigon puppets specializing in counterrevolutionary work and his brother Ngu Trung Quon, 28, a former noncommissioned officer of the 18th Division of the Saigon army, living at 12 Chi Hoa, 5th precinct.

Some Hoa women who were held in the hotel at 115 Nam Bo street by the above-mentioned hooligans during the night of August 11-12 also denounced the arbitrary [actions] of the troublemakers in preventing them from returning to their domiciles following the advice of the Vietnamese administration.

Returning to the railway station hotel we could still see the sleeping room on the second storey littered with broken wooden furniture and fragments of torn mosquito nets beside pointed stakes used by the hooligans to beat back anyone who attempted to enter. Mrs Thai Thi Binh, a hotel maid, told us that at 2115 on August 10, a car of the Chinese Embassy bearing the diplomatic plate number "NG 72-59" and carrying five officials of the embassy headed by the attache, drove to 115 Nam Bo Street to contact the said hooligans. The responsible men at the railway station hotel reported that more than 100 with no legal permits have listened to the advice of the Vietnamese administration and returned to their former domiciles right on the night of August 11. On the morning of Sunday, August 13, almost 120 persons with permits were allowed by the Vietnamese authorities to take the train for China.

PHNOM PENH REGIME SEEN ON 'NATURAL PATH' TO DESTRUCTION

BK160209Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Aug 78 BK

[Station commentary: "What Is Going To Take Place Is Taking Place"]

[Text] The situation in Kampuchea is naturally evolving. That is, the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is more firmly inclining toward the fascist line, thus causing more serious internal conflicts in Kampuchea and worse difficulties for this regime.

The reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's genocidal policy against the Kampuchean people and bellicose policy toward the Vietnamese people are taking the clique to its own destruction. Many disputes cannot be resolved. These include disputes between the Kampuchean people and the power holders of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, internal conflicts within the ruling circle and conflicts within army ranks and between the army and the administration. These conflicts are all deluging the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary reactionary regime and carrying it toward a state of inactivity and stalemate.

The Phnom Penh regime's labor policy, which it has imposed on the people by force, and its policy of intensifying an adventurous war against its neighboring countries, are weakening the already feeble Kampuchean economy.

Because of the mobilization of nearly the entire labor force and the use of the state apparatus for suppression and war, production in the society has become totally inactive and the Kampuchean people are suffering from serious hunger and misery. Objective observers have remarked that during the past 3 years Kampuchea has experienced no increase in production and on some occasions have even gone below past norms.

The most difficult problems facing the Phnom Penh regime are in the political field. The Kampuchean people, who have just emerged from a U.S. war of destruction, have immediately fallen into the dangerous genocidal abyss created by the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. This is why their minds are filled with great anger. Moreover, the fascist policy of the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique power holders is causing deterioration and widening rifts in Kampuchean society. The split and disputes within internal circles of the power holders are becoming more serious. Many Kampuchean soldiers are now siding with the people and opposing the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

Externally the Phnom Penh power holders' closed-door and war intensification policies are pushing them into a more isolated position than at any other time. The just forces of the world--although having different political viewpoints--have unanimously agreed that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime is an evil and dirty (smudge) on the history of mankind. The civilized world finds it despicable and unbearable. All of mankind is denouncing and condemning the regime, identifying its crimes as inhuman offenses and recognizing the existence of the regime as an impediment in the road to world peace, independence and friendship.

The above-mentioned situation is evolving naturally. The uprising against the Phnom Penh regime is spreading and broadening, involving an ever larger number of participants. The uprising, rioting, flight and defection of Kampuchean army units are now phenomena spreading through the entire army. In many areas the uprising against the war has been massive, involving battalions and regiments, while in other areas it has involved divisions. These correct acts of the armymen have been widely supported by the broad masses. They have even been supported by officers of the suppression apparatus of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

On the morning of 11 August, BBC stressed that Kampuchea's internal situation is precarious. If the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary reactionary regime cannot control the situation, Peking might decide to send more combat troops to Kampuchea in order to salvage the present Phnom Penh regime. Attention should be drawn to the BBC's remark calling for more careful attention to the situation.

It must be true--as noted in the 10 August issue of the U.S. paper Los Angeles TIMES--that the Phnom Penh regime is still faced with tests as serious as those which faced it in 1975. No matter how hard Peking has tried to find ways to help its lackey, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, this serious situation has continued to spread. This is a natural and irresistible progression.

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR SRV REPORTED

Communist Leaders

0W160717Y Hanoi VNA in English 0245 GMT 16 Aug 78 0W

[Text] Hanoi, 16 Aug (VNA)--At talks on August 4 in the Crimea in the Soviet Union, L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, declared that the hegemonic policy pursued by China runs counter to the interest of peace and socialism.

The two leaders affirmed the strong solidarity of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam now under the crude pressure of China.

The joint communiqué of Hungary and Cuba made public on August 14 at the close of the visit to Hungary by Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations Isidoro Malmierca stressed:

"Hungary and Cuba express their fraternal solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and declare their support for the just struggle of the Vietnamese people to defend their national sovereignty against the big-nation ambitions of China and the latter's schemes to interfere in the internal affairs of Vietnam. The two sides support the proposals of Vietnam for the peaceful settlement of the problems in relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea caused by the present Kampuchean authorities."

Czechoslovak newspapers on August 14 reported the serious incident at the Hanoi railway station caused by bad elements among the Hoa people at the instigation of the Chinese Embassy. The RUELE PRAVO pointed out:

"Together with the provocations at the Huu Nghi (Friendship) checkpoint and Bac Luon Bridge, the disturbance at the Hanoi railway station lie in China's scheme to poison the atmosphere of the current vice ministerial talks in Hanoi between the two governments."

CSSR Trade Unions

BK160934: Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 13 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions recently sent a message to the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions affirming fraternal solidarity with the Vietnamese people and strongly criticizing the Chinese authorities' attitude. The message says in part:

On behalf of more than 6 million trade union members and of the Czechoslovak working people, the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions expresses its deep concern over the Chinese authorities' hostile attitude toward the SRV. We strongly condemn the Chinese authorities' support of the border war being waged by the Kampuchean reactionaries and their carrying out of other schemes to oppose socialist construction in Vietnam. We resolutely support the SRV Government's peace proposals and wholeheartedly unite with the Vietnamese people in their struggle for stable and lasting peace in Southeast Asia and in the world.

Other Trade Unions

OW160739Y Hanoi / English 0723 GMT 16 Aug 78 CW

[Text] Hanoi, 16 Aug (VNA)--Many foreign trade unions have sent messages to the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions expressing their support for the Vietnamese Government's proposal to settle the differences between China and Vietnam and condemning the Peking authorities' provocative acts against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The message of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions says: "We strongly condemn the Peking authorities for sabotaging peace and causing difficulties to the building of national economy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The president of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions supports the Vietnamese Government's proposal to settle the differences through negotiations."

In its message the Angolan Trade Union Confederation writes: "We fully support the building of socialism and your efforts in thwarting the subversive schemes of the Chinese authorities."

The message of the Trade Unions International of Metal and Engineering Industry says:

"On behalf of 21,000,000 members of our organisation, we may assure the Vietnamese workers and people of the positive solidarity of the Trade Unions International of Metal and Engineering Industry in your present struggle for defending the independence and sovereignty of your country. It is our wish to help you who are struggling in a difficult situation. We will try within our capabilities to do our small share in your just struggle."

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN CO THACH VISITS USSR

CW160313Y Hanoi VMA in English 0249 GMT 16 Aug 78 CW

[Text] Hanoi, 16 Aug (VNA)--Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice minister for foreign affairs, paid a visit to the Soviet Union from August 10-15, 1978.

During his stay in the Soviet Union, Nguyen Co Thach met Soviet Foreign Vice Minister N.P. Firyubin and other leading officials of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. The two sides exchanged views on the relations between the two countries and on international issues of mutual concern.

In face of outside pressure on Vietnam, the Soviet side affirmed its solidarity with and consistent support for the Vietnamese people in the building and defense of their socialist motherland.

Nguyen Co Thach sincerely thanked the party, government and fraternal people of the Soviet Union for their sympathy, strong support and great assistance to the Vietnamese people in the past struggle against U.S. aggression for national salvation, as well as in the present struggle against imperialism and the international reactionaries for building and defending Socialist Vietnam.

The two sides expressed their firm belief that the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the USSR will further consolidate and develop in the spirit of socialist internationalism.

AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS EASTERN EUROPE

Meets GDR Officials

CW160717Y Hanoi VMA in English 0706 GMT 16 Aug 78 CW

[Text] Hanoi, 16 Aug (VNA)--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Vo Thuc Dong, member of the party Central committee and head of its agricultural commission, has paid a friendship visit to the German Democratic Republic at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED).

In August 17 Gerhard Grueneberg, Political Bureau member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Vo Thuc Dong and his delegation. Also present at the reception were Bruno Kiesler, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the Central Agricultural Commission of the party Central Committee, and Hoang Phu, Vietnamese ambassador in the GDR.

Gerhard Grueneberg briefed his Vietnamese hosts about the successful carrying out of the resolutions of the 9th Congress of the SED aimed at continuing socialist construction in the GDR, particularly in agriculture, forestry, and the food industry.

Gerhard Grueneberg affirmed that, prompted by their militant solidarity with the Vietnamese people, the party, state and the entire people of the GDR will consistently and firmly support them in their cause of building socialism and defending their glorious motherland.

Meets Hungarian Officials

OW151643Y Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 15 Aug (VNA)--An agricultural delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by Vo Thuc Dong, member of the party Central Committee and head of its agricultural board, recently visited Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee [MSZMP].

While in Hungary, the delegation inquired into Hungary's achievements in agriculture and compared notes with Antal Kovacs, head of the industry, agriculture and transport board of the MSZMP Central Committee and other bodies. It visited some localities and production establishments.

The delegation was warmly received by Imre Gyori, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, who reaffirmed the strong support of the party, government and people of Hungary for Vietnam's stand in its relations with Kampuchea and China. He said Hungary will continue to denounce the treacherous attitude of the Chinese and Kampuchean leaders in their policy toward Vietnam.

BRIEFS

NEW VPA BOOKS--The QUAN DOI NHAN DAN publishing house recently released a number of new books, including "Historical Memoirs on Air Defense and the Air Force," recounting the birth, growth and achievements of the Vietnamese air defense and air force; "To the Beloved Land," praising the labor spirit of cadres and combatants of certain units who have returned to their former bases to carry out economic construction after taking part in the historic battle of Dien Bien Phu; "Waves at the River's Mouth," featuring a daring raid on U.S. warships at the Cua Viet naval bases by a marine sapper squad; and "From a Soldier's Life," reviewing military activities since the victory of the August revolution. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 9 Aug 78 BK]

TROOP RECRUITMENT--Thanks to efforts by local party committee and administration echelons in satisfactorily educating youth on their military obligation, the first phase of troop recruitment for 1978 has quickly been carried out in Tran Yen, Bao Yen, Luc Yen and Van Chan districts, Hoang Lien Son Province; Bac Quang district, Ha Tuyen Province; Tu Ky district, Hai Hung Province; and Cat Ba district, Haiphong city. All these districts have fulfilled and overfulfilled the planned norms set for troop recruitment by the higher levels according to policy. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0900 GMT 12 Aug 78 BK]

AUSTERITY BUDGET INTRODUCED IN AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT

OW160623Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] An anti-inflationary austerity budget was announced in Parliament in Canberra by the treasurer, Mr Howard. Despite this Australia is increasing its overseas aid by 8.6 percent over the financial year ending next June. The budget aims at an overall deficit of \$2,813 million, some \$521 million lower than last year.

Overseas aid will total \$455 million, and the major recipient will again be Australia's former dependent territory, Papua-New Guinea, which will get \$233 million, or 51 percent, of the total overseas aid. The grant for Papua-New Guinea is \$14 million more than last year. A further \$153 million will be directed to other countries individually, an increase of 28 percent on the amount given in last year. Again neighboring Indonesia, with \$29 million pledged, will be the largest recipient in this category. Multilateral assistance to agencies such as the United Nations will be pruned this year from \$79 million to \$68 million. Spending on defense will rise in real terms by only 1 percent.

On immigration the treasurer confirmed that Australia would be taking some 10,000 refugees from Indochina over the current financial year. It would continue to provide assisted passages for intending immigrants with skills and qualification in short supply in Australia.

But on the home front the news from Mr Howard's budget was nearly all bad. The government's health insurance scheme--known as Medibank Standard--is to be dismantled although a dearer contributory plan known as Medibank Private will continue. Personal income tax is being increased by 1.5 percent though this is described as a temporary measure for this financial year only while there are steep increases in excise on beer, spirits and cigarettes. These are expected to raise the price of a glass of beer by 3.5 cents, a measure of spirits by 10 cents and a pack of 20 cigarettes by 10 cents.

Petrol prices will rise by about 3.5 cents a liter, or 16 cents a gallon, to bring them into line with world prices, and air navigation charges are to go up by 15 percent in December. A Radio Australia economics correspondent says both these measures are likely to cause air fares to rise. A wider range of social welfare payments will become subject to taxation, and tax rebates for people with dependents resident overseas will be withdrawn in most cases. A \$10 tax on overseas travel is to be introduced from mid-September.

The crumbs of good news were a reduction in sales tax on new cars from 27.5 percent down to 15 percent and the treasurer's expectation that by the middle of next year inflation would be down from 7.9 percent in the past financial year to about 5 percent. On the other hand, Mr Howard forecast that unemployment, already running at postwar record levels, could well increase.

The opposition leader, Mr Hayden, claimed the Howard budget was the most brutal since 1951. He said the 1.5-percent increase in income tax would wipe out last February's tax cuts for more than half the taxpayers in Australia. Mr Hayden said all families earning between \$144 and \$238 a week would lose the entire benefit of the February tax cuts which the prime minister had used as a confidence trick to gain votes. Families least able to withstand the assault of the government's disastrous economic policies were being forced to bear the brunt of the prime minister's latest hammer blow.

PRESS SCORES PLANNED FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT PROPOSAL

OW160821Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0710 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[From "Focus on Australia" program]

[Text] Australian Government proposals to make official information more readily available to the public have encountered some sharp criticism from press sources. At issue is the freedom of information bill drawn up by the government and expected to be presented to Parliament within the next few months. Patrick Tennyson reports:

[Begin recording] Rather than make information more openly available the proposed legislation could be seen as making it even more inaccessible. That is the kernel of criticism coming in on the government from two authoritative sources. One is the Press Council, a body representing both newspaper publishers and journalists, which has made a formal submission to the government giving its views. And supporting that criticism is Mr C. R. MacDonald, managing director of David Syme and Company, publisher of the Melbourne AGE, and present chairman of the International Press Institute.

In its submission, the Press Council welcomed the government's intention to provide freedom of information but pointed out that it saw too many limitations in the legislation. For instance, documents could be exempt from disclosure if information in them was seen as being against the public interest or that it would be likely to have a substantially adverse effect on the national economy. These exemptions are so broad, the council says, that they could protect governments and departments from scrutiny. It also suggests that the time limit of 60 days for supplying information should be reduced to 10 days, the limit set in the United States.

In his comments Mr MacDonald described the present bill as a document to government secrecy, bureaucratic security and the status quo. He said it proposes legal endorsement of present practices which deny information to the people and enshrines in law the discretionary right of a minister or a minister's appointee to exempt many documents. Real dangers exist, he said, that the legislation will further estrange the public from the workings of government.

In drawing up its legislation the government was seen as following recent open government initiatives in the United States particularly, but its bill is hedged with protective apparatus which, as critics now point out, largely defeats its major purpose. Taken in line with present highly restrictive libel laws, also under reform study at the moment, it is being seen as offering little of anything in the way of freer access to information and adequate scrutiny of major decision making processes. In view of these strong adverse comments some review of the proposals now seems likely. [end recording]

JAPAN, NEW ZEALAND REOPEN FISHERY TALKS 16 AUGUST

OW160819Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0805 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Wellington, 16 Aug (KYODO)--Japan and New Zealand reopened talks Wednesday for a bilateral fishery agreement. The negotiations had come to a standstill as a result of a demand for Japan's promise to increase imports of farm products from New Zealand in exchange for Japanese fishing in New Zealand's 200-mile offshore zone. Both Japan and New Zealand have agreed to strive for early conclusion of the fishery agreement.

IV. 16 Aug 78

INDONESIA

NET

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES SINO-JAPANESE PEACE TREATY

BK151457Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 15 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The head of Commission I [defense and security, foreign relations and information] of Parliament, Imron Rosjadi, said that the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty is not something to worry about. However, we must remain alert against the negative effects of the treaty. Imron Rosjadi said that our apprehension and concern over the treaty are natural, since both Japan and China are big powers that could pose a threat to the security of this region.

In this connection, Imron Rosjadi called for the further strengthening of national resilience and promotion of cooperation among Southeast Asian countries, particularly among ASEAN member countries. The commission head has not ruled out the possibility that rivalry between the big powers in the Asian and Pacific region in the future might involve countries there, especially those which are opposed to the treaty.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT, HAVANA SUMMIT

BK151249Y Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 8 Aug 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Greater Interest Is at Stake"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmsja assured that Indonesia would attend the nonaligned summit meeting in Havana. He reiterated that Indonesia was obliged to attend because she was one of the founders of the nonaligned movement. However Minister Mochtar attached a note to his statement; namely, that Indonesia would have to give further consideration to the level of the delegation to be sent.

Indonesia did not side with those factions who objected to convening the nonaligned summit meeting in Havana because of severe criticism of Cuban involvement in Africa at the past conference in Belgrade. The conference did not resolve anything that directly disadvantaged Cuba. It cannot be ignored, however, that the Belgrade conference reflected the prevalence of a strong protest against the Cuban role in African problems. Therefore, the conference refusal to expel Cuba from the group and to move the summit from Havana was not the conference's justification on the Cuban role in Africa or an approval of Cuba's Africa involvement as something relevant to the principles of nonalignment. There was a very important reason for not condemning the Cuban role in Africa; namely, preservation of the unity of the nonaligned movement and avoiding creating a precedent that might disrupt the entire nonaligned movement.

Minister Mochtar's statement revealed that Indonesia's main consideration now is not whether or not to justify the Cuban involvement in current African problems. The dominant question is how to maintain the unity of nonalignment. Absence from the Havana meeting would constitute a boycott. Other members may opt for such an action, but it would be a heavy blow to the movement if it were boycotted by one of its founders. An Indonesian boycott of the conference would mean that she had surrendered in the fight to uphold the ideals of the nonaligned movement.

That external powers have successfully infiltrated the movement, cannot be denied. But it is no reason to commit suicide. It has been known from the very beginning that to keep the nonalignment movement free from the push of the superpowers would be a complicated struggle. And no struggle is free from challenges. The nonaligned movement is being challenged by the Cuban case. All members of the movement should be aware that the movement is now being threatened by a serious sickness. They must be careful to neutralise the disease so as to be able to remedy the ailing parts without endangering the entire movement.

Indonesia's way in this case seems to have the meeting convened on schedule but with less authority to decide important resolutions. The meeting should be given the function to find remedies for its ailing parts.

TALKS ON CONTINENTAL SHELF BOUNDARY WITH SRV TO CONTINUE

BK151441Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 15 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Talks on the continental shelf boundary between Indonesia and Vietnam in Jakarta, which ended today, will be continued in Hanoi. The session which began last Friday [11 August] was the second of such talks, the first of which was held in Hanoi 2 months ago. At the meeting today both sides presented their respective proposals. The Vietnamese side has proposed the "thalweg principles" to determine the continental shelf boundary between the two countries. Both sides will continue to study each other's proposals. The head of the Indonesian delegation, Hasjim Djalal, who is the director of international agreements of the Foreign Affairs Department, said that both countries would benefit if the continental shelf boundary is determined. Among other things, the exploitation of marine resources would proceed smoothly and the good relations between Indonesia and Vietnam, as neighboring countries, would be further improved.

BERITA YUDHA CRITICIZES AUSTRALIAN PRESS

BK141535Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The Indonesian army newspaper BERITA YUDHA today accused the Australian press of trying to undermine the good relations between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. The paper said in an editorial that the Australian press has been abusing the freedom of the press for its commercial purposes by sacrificing its own national interests and that of other countries. The paper also charged that the Australian press wanted to mislead public opinion in Australia on issues which could disrupt good relations between Papua-New Guinea, Australia and Indonesia.

UN AMBASSADOR SEES SUHARTO ON EAST TIMOR ISSUE

BK140911Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0747 GMT 14 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 14 Aug (ANTARA)--Indonesia is trying to remove the East Timor question from the agenda of the 33rd general session of the UN General Assembly in November because the problem of East Timor has practically been settled and because East Timorese have exercised their rights for self-determination. East Timor has decided to integrate with the Republic of Indonesia. Formally, the question has not been settled because it is still being taken up in the UNGA session, Chaidir Anwar Sani, Indonesia's ambassador to the UN, told newsmen after he was received by President Suharto at Bina Graha today. A resolution is needed to get the East Timor question out of the agenda.

At this time the number of UN member nations having shown understanding towards Indonesia has increased. He said there were at present about 30 nations supporting East Timor's integration into the Republic of Indonesia. "But you never can tell because anything can happen in the UN", Sani said. "It is not always objective in the UN because every nation has its own interest," he added.

"Most nations which do not support East Timor's integration with Indonesia are former colonies of Portugal in Africa. These nations do not precisely know what has happened in East Timor. That's why they have been taken in by Fretelin propaganda abroad," Anwar Sani said. The security situation in East Timor has now been restored to normal. "If two or three people have arms it does not mean they are in control of the territory," he said.

MALAYSIA

VIETNAM, LAOS CONGRATULATE RITHAUDDEEN ON REAPPOINTMENT

BK131016Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 13 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The foreign minister, Tengku Datuk Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail, has received congratulatory messages from his counterparts in Vietnam and Laos on his appointment to the same post following the recent general election.

His Vietnamese counterpart, Mr Nguyen Duy Trinh, hoped the friendship and cooperation between both countries would be further consolidated and developed. Laos' foreign minister Mr Phoun Sipaseut also expressed similar sentiments.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE--The National Bank of Malaysia, in its quarterly economic bulletin issued in Kuala Lumpur on 11 August, said the overall pace of economic activity in Malaysia strengthend in the first quarter of 1978 compared with the same period last year, despite unfavorable weather which had affected the output of key agriculture commodities and the sluggish export growth. It said that imports rose sharply due to increasing domestic demands. This has led to a decline in the total net international reserves by 78.4 million ringgit. The total reserves of Malaysia at the end of March 1978 was slightly more than 6,315 million ringgit. The production in agriculture and forestry declined by 10 percent and the output in the mining sector registered a marginal decline of 0.3 percent due to the lower output. The growth supply had accelerated by 3.9 percent during the first 3 months of this year. During the same period last year the money supply growth was only 0.9 percent. On the annual basis, the growth was from 16.6 percent in December 1977 to 20.1 percent in March 1978. Total bank credits in loans advanced and trade bills rose significantly by 415 million ringgit or 4.3 percent during the period compared to only 0.7 percent during the corresponding period last year. Of significance was the large increase in loans to the manufacturing sector and construction, housing and real estate. [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0630 GMT 11 Aug 78 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO PHILIPPINES--Malaysia's high commissioner to Singapore, Mr Mohamed Yusuf bin Zainal, has been appointed new ambassador to the Republic of the Philippines. The announcement was made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 14 August. Mr Yusuf succeeds Mr Abdul Hamid bin Pawanchee, who is now with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr Yusuf has served in various capacities in Malaysia's embassies in London, Bonn, New Delhi, Rome and Bangkok. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0630 GMT 14 Aug 78 BK]

FINANCE MINISTER BACK FROM JIDDA--Finance Minister Tengku Tan Sri Razaleigh bin Tengku Hamzah returned to Kuala Lumpur on 13 August from Jidda after chairing the special Islamic Development Bank committee meeting there. [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 13 Aug 78 BK]

TRADE WITH BELGIUM--Belgian imports from Malaysia amounted to 189 million ringgit in 1977, 33 million ringgit more than in 1976. During the same period, Belgian exports to Malaysia amounted to 71 million ringgit, an increase of 3 million ringgit, the Belgian trade attache in Kuala Lumpur has said. [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0630 GMT 13 Aug 78 BK]

MARCOS DEFERS ACTION ON WIFE'S APPOINTMENT AS SUCCESSOR

OW111621Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1609 GMT 11 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 11 Aug (AFP)--Philippine President and Prime Minister Ferdinand Marcos today deferred action as to whether to appoint his wife Imelda as deputy prime minister who will succeed him as premier in case of his death, resignation or permanent incapacity. Mr. Marcos told a caucus of his ruling New Society Movement Party (KBL) that he had informed the first lady about the matter but that she had asked him to "suspend action."

The president also said that he will himself conduct a survey on the question before making any decision. The KBL Party was due to make a final decision today. The 60-year-old strongman had earlier issued a decree naming the deputy prime minister and the National Assembly speaker as his temporary successors as premier and ceremonial president, respectively, in case of his death, resignation or permanent incapacity, until the National Assembly elects the new president and prime minister.

Mrs. Imelda Marcos, who is the minister of human settlements, governor of metropolitan Manila and also an elected member of the National Assembly, is now in the United States on a visit. There has been a massive endorsement to the president by KBL Party members to appoint Mrs Marcos as deputy prime minister and it was predicted that her nomination would be a mere formality.

Wife Rebuffs Offer

OW152149Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1827 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 15 Aug (AFP)--The Philippine first lady, Imelda Marcos, today rebuffed a mounting campaign for her to become deputy prime minister to succeed President Ferdinand Marcos as premier, but she stopped short at outright rejection.

Mrs. Marcos expressed gratitude to the members of the ruling government party in the interim Legislative Assembly, who endorsed her appointment, but I would want them all to know that I can serve better without a position or a title.

I can serve the Filipino people without a title...without having to be a deputy prime minister, the 48-year-old first lady told newsmen upon arrival from Rome, where she attended the funeral of Pope Paul VI.

Mr Marcos, who met his wife at the airport, had earlier announced he had signed a new decree naming the deputy prime minister and the assembly speaker as his successors as premier and president, respectively, in case of his incapacity by death or illness. Mrs. Marcos, who was away for 47 days visiting the Soviet Union, United States, Britain and Italy, said she met with some members of the U.S. Congress.

She voiced hope her visit to Washington would result in a more objective appraisal by the Americans, but I suppose it will be a big job for us in order to enlighten the majority of the members of Congress. Mrs. Marcos, who is also minister for human settlements and assembly member as well as metro Manila governor, said she also met with President Carter and Vice President Walter Mondale at the White House and I sought to convey to them a sense of what we in the Philippines are doing to give our people a better life with due respect for their basic rights.

The Carter administration had accused Mr. Marcos' martial law regime of alleged violations of human rights, but Mr. Marcos had stoutly denied this.

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PHILIPPINES

BISHOPS TO ISSUE PASTORAL LETTER ON INJUSTICE

OW151450Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0835 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 15 Aug (AFP)--The powerful Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines (CBCP) will issue a pastoral letter September 8 denouncing injustice, authoritative church sources said today.

The unprecedented pastoral letter, the first of its kind in six years of martial law government in the Philippines will stress the duty of the Filipino people to fight injustice the sources added. Injustice will be spelled out in general terms since the 80-odd members of the CBCP reportedly failed to agree on specifics. It was also not known whether the Philippine Government would be directly linked to the injustice charged.

Political observers here, however, conjectured the pastoral letter was the upshot of grave church concern over the reported irregularities committed in the April 7 parliamentary elections for a 280-member interim National Assembly. CBCP President Cardinal Jaime Sin shortly after the April 7 polls issued his own pastoral letter for the arch-diocese of Manila deplored alleged poll irregularities. The April 7 polls, the first elections under martial law, saw the government New Society Movement (KBL) Party shut out 21-0 the opposition People's Power (Laban) Party in Manila.

The KBL slate in Manila was headed by Philippines first lady and metro Manila governer, Mrs. Imelda Marcos, while the Laban ticket was led by Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino, jailed these past six years on charges of murder, subversion and illegal possession of firearms.

AFP: MOSLEM GUERRILLAS HIJACK FERRY, KILL FIVE

OW140630Y Paris AFP in English 0600 GMT 14 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Zamboanga city, Philippines, 13 Aug (AFP)--Unidentified gunmen believed to be Moslem guerrillas today killed five Christians and wounded eight others when they hijacked a passenger ferry carrying 57 persons near this southern port city. Seven unidentified passengers armed with high-powered firearms ordered the ferry Vinirose to stop. They were joined by 15 gunmen from another craft after which the shooting broke out.

The attackers stripped their victims of cash and jewelry estimated at 30,000 pesos (4,000 U.S. dollars) and made their getaway.

The Zamboanga area is situated on Mindanao Island, where the Libyan backed Moro National Liberation Front is mounting a six-year-old rebellion for Moslem self-government. The war has resulted in the killing of an estimated 50,000 people.

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